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THE CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

TERMS: DAILY EDITION, for 6 months. TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months.

WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 month Nosnoscriptions will be received on any other terms than the above, nor for a lenger or shorter

Beconstruction will not Bo.

Notwithstanding the readiness with which two papers of this city seem to accept the terms which report says, was promulgated to the gaping crowds of Richmond, by Mr. Blair, to wit, "reconstruction upon terms we may propose, &c," (which by the way we believe to be all gas) we cannot bring ourselves to the belief, that the great, patriotie heart of the Southern people will vibrate any such discordant nete. It is entirely foreign to their long cherished boyes and determined purpose. They set out in this struggle for the attainment of nationality-to make and build up a government that would transmit to their posterity that blessed boon of liberty which was bequeathed to them by revo-Intionary sires, whose lessons of self government were taught amid the blaze of a bloody

Representing in their veins the blood of those noble ancestors, and emulating their heroism and high resolve, our people will never consent to terms that would degrade the off spring of that ancestry.

Their fathers made independence the great ultimatum of their struggle, and they achieved their glorious purpose; the heroes of this revolution will not be satisfied with less than their fathers achieved. Independence they want, and independence they will have, regardless of croakers and grumblings, and the disposition on the part of some to re-unite with the old Government. They will not be hoed-winked nor cajoled into a cessation of hostilities so long as the foot of the enemy pollutes their soil, and the despoiler continues to lay waste their fertile fields and destroy their bomes.

In this matter, the soldiers have already begun to speak, and their united and unanimous voice is for war-war until the haughty despot and ruthless foe shall become willing to allow the Confederate States of America t rule the destinies of their own people. For this they have fought through four long years, For this they have toiled and marched, until they have well nigh worn themselves down; and for this they are still striving, while croakers at home are planning and plotting to circumvent their poble purposes.

Will they succeed? Aye! just as certain as the sun shines. The army is terribly in earnest in this matter, and wee unto that man, or those men, who, for party purposes; stand between the soldier and the great boon of independence for which be has been so long

THE FEELING IN NORTH CAROLINA .- A majority of the press of North Carolina is clamoring for a State convention .- Augusta Chronilcle & Sentinel.

Not a majority. The Stondard and Progress are making all the clamor that is being made in North Cerolina, while, there are at least a dozen political papers in the State, that are epposed to a convention. On the question of a convention, the people stand just where they did at the last August election, when they repudiated both the hobby, "convention," and its rider, in voting for Governor.

We understand from a gentleman who came down on the Western train vesterday. from Morganton, says the Watchman, that there are between two and three hundred tories and deserters armed and organized, in the neighborhood of Piedment Springs, N. C. They are said to have been assembled to operate with Kirk, who is reported to have warched with some force of cavalry and infantry, from East Tennessee, in this direction.

THE ARMY OF THE WEST .- Late and reliable information from Tennessee, says the Augasta Constitutionalist, is to the effect that a large portion of the men who straggled from Hood's army during his late retreat, are making their way out of Tennessee in large numeers. An efficer of high rank, who came out of Tennessee since Hood's army crossed the river, assures us that on all sides of his line of march, he could bear of stragglers who were preparing clothing, shoes, etc., for the winter campsign, and that but few, if any of States. them, who had ever belonged to the army, had any idea of remaining in the Yankee lines. Fifty joined him on his way out, and all along the road be could hear of numbers who were about to meve towards the army.

Foreign enlistments have got to be in the worst oder in Europe, and that source of supply of the yankee army may be said to have pretty thoroughly dried up. Negro soldiers are now at su immense premium at the North. and yet they are obtained with the greatest difficulty. A correspondent of the "Examiner" bounty. 'Moses' could'at see it. The 'smart' captured, pegroes do net enlist. General Butler told me that he had sixty thousand negroes in his department, (most of them are fed by it tax on the people of Norfolk and Portamouth;) and be has been recruiting the scrubs from them for retain, to Davidson College, N. C., of which in many menths past."

WEEKLY CONFEDERATE.

VOL. 1

Separate State Action.

The House of Delegates of Virginia ubanimously adopted a series of resolutions, a few days ago, expressing a determination to prosecute the war, until an honorable peace, resulting in our independence, could be secured.

The subjoined concludes the series; "That the Confederate Government which is centre and organ of our united exertions in war. has been also entrusted with the power of concluding peace by the Constitution which binds these States together; and this Commonwealth, believing that this trust has been wisely reposed for the common benefit, does not desire either to withdraw the authority which has been delegated by all the States for their common safety. or to embarriss, by irregular proceedings, the Confederate Government in its delicate and difficult cuty of concluding peace; and that any proposition from the enemy to any of the States of the Confederacy to treat for a separate peace, is, in the language of this General ascombly in 1782, insidious and inadmissable."

The unity both in presenting the war and in concluding a peace, is absolutely essential to our safety, and can be obtained and preserved only by firm adherence to the constitutional authority established by the States, and that this General Assembly will not listen to any proposition, her suffer any negotiation inconsistent with their Confederate faith and honor."

Such resolutions as the above, clearly indicate that Virginia is all right, and every other State in the Confederacy should imitate and follow her bright example.

These resolutions embody the spirit that actuated the immense hosts of heroic and chivalrous officers, and brave, glorious and patriotic soldiers, whose lives have been yielded up for the South on her many bloody battie-fields.

Let glorious old North Carolina-whose deeds of valor have been illustrated upon every battle field, and whose noble sons have stood shoulder to shoulder, with Virginiaus, from Bethel to the siege of Richmend-now. in this hour of peril, stand by the Old Dominion and the star of Texas; frown down all dastardly croakers; be united and detirmined, and we shall be free.

ANOTHER RENEGADE. -The Augusta Register says that G. B. Lamar, who was at one time President of the Bank of the Republic in N. Y. and subsequently President of the bank of Commerce in Savannah, and one of the largest cotton holders in the Confederacy. has taken the oath of allegiance to the Yan-kee Government. The Charleston Murcury supposes he did so to save his cotton, and adds that he has addressed a letter to a gentleman in that city, informing him of his treachery. and advising him to do likewise as soon as

[And of such are the kingdom or secessia. Many of them ar going the same way, and whenever they are pressed and promised sefe ty for their own necks they are ready to take the oath. Lamar is but a fair specimen of the original secessionists that helped get up this war. - ED. PROGRESS.]

To which list we will add the name of one, of "our northern breethren" Maj. W. J. Vestal formerly connected with the Progress.

Resolutions recommending that a bounty of one negro and fifty acres of land be paid to soldiers. Introduced before the Senate, by Mr. Ellis of Columbus county.

WHEREAS, it becomes the people of the Confederate States of America to employ all their means and resources in maintaining the present war with the United States, for the purpose of bringing the same to a successful termination. by procuring the independence and separate nationality of said Confederate States; and whereas, the means within the possession of our people are amply sufficient for such purpose if wisely and judiciously employed; and whereas, it becomes us to maintain and perpetu-

ate the institution of negro slayery, therefore Resolved, That the people of North Carolina, justly proud of the galiantry of her soldiers, and desirous of seeing ail who calist in the cause of Southern independence, adequately rewarded, so far as possible, are willing and do recommend to her sister Confederate States. and to the general government of the same, that a bounty of one negro of the average value of negroes and fifty acres of land be paid in kind. to each soldier who has, or may enlist in the armies of the Confederate States, and who was not a slave owner at the time of such enlistment. who shall serve through the war and be henorably discharged.

Resolved, That a like bounty ought to be paid to the next of kin or representatives of all such soldiers, who have, or may be killed, or die, while in the service of the Confederate

Resolved. That: we recommend to the Conress of the Confederate States, that such legislation, as may be necessary to put in operation and effect the principles set forth in

these resolutions ought to be adopted. Resolved, That His Excellency, Gov. Vanca, be requested to transmit-a copy of these reso lutions to President Davis, to the Governors of each of the Confederate States, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

FEMALE GUERRILLA. - The Louisville Press makes mention of a new character, now upon the military boards in the State of Kentucky by writes: "I saw a negro here, who had escaped the name of Sun Mundy, a female guerilla, from Richmond, and whom I had known in a whose recent exploit was the capture and murder Main street restaurant; and he told me that of two Federal officers, at the house of a Mrs. he had no scorer put his foot on the passenger Grigsby near Bardstown. Sue was at the head beat, which runs from Varius to Washington, of a squad of thirteen very ugly tooking custhan he was taken hold of by a pack of bounty tomers, and her exploits had so disturbed the agents, and that one Massachusetts man offered equilibrium of the Yankes General at Bardsif he would go to Boston, and enlist as his sub- town, that he sent out scouting parties in all stitute, to give him \$900 cash outside of the directions, with instructions to kill all guerillas,

> Bev. John S. Harris, who died recently at Gutbriesville, S. C., bequeathed his library, which was of considerable extent and value, ex cept such volumes as his widow may select and stitution he was a graduate.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1865.

Proclamation. PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT, APPOINTING A DAY OF FASTING. HUMILIATION AND PRAYER, WITH

THANKS GIVING. The Coppress of the Confederate States have, by a joint resolution, invited me to appoint a day of public fasting, humiliation and prayer, with thanksgiving to Almighty God.

It is our sclemn duty, at all times, and more especially in a season of public trial and adversity, to acknowledge our dependence on His mercy, and to bow in humble submission before His footstool, confessing our manifold sics, supplicating His gracious pardon, implering His Divine help, and devoutly rendering thanks for the many and great bless-ings which He has vonchsafed to us,

Let the hearts of our people turn contritely and trustfully unto God; let us recognise in His chastening band the correction of a Pather, and submissively pray that the trials and sufferings which have so long borne heavily upon us, may be turned away by his merciful love; that His sustaining grace be given to our people, and His divine wisdom imparted to our rulers; that the Lord of Hosts will be with our armies and fight for us against our enemies; and that He will graciously take our cause into His own hand and mercifully establish for us a lasting, just and honorable peace and independence.

And let us not forget to render unto His holy name the thanks and praise which are so justly due for His great goodness, and for the many mercies which He has extended to us amid the trials and sufferings of protracted and bloody war.

Now, therefore, I Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this, my proclamation, appointing FRIDAY, the tenth day of March next, as a day of public fasting, bumiliation and prayer (with thanksgiving.) for "invoking the favor and guidance of Almighty God;" and I do earnestly invite all soldiers and citizens to observe the same in a spirit of reverence, penitence and prayer.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 25th day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand

JEFFERSON DAVIS. By the President: J. P. BENJAMIN,

Secretary of State.

Capt. Semmes, who commanded the Confederate cruiser Alabama, having returned to his home in Mobile, made a speech in that city recently in response to a serenade, in

The Confederacy Abroad.

which he said: "I bring you good news from across the water, too. The whole world is looking on you with admiration and wonder. There all know and feel and sympathize with your unexampled achievements. They have seen you without an army, without a navy, without resources, devel p and organize and produce them and win victories that excite the warmest feelings in your favor and command the highest respect for you And well may this be. You are making history that will emblazon the highest pages of her volumes. Ordinarily, a man is born, he marries and he dies, and there is and end of him. I thank God to have found my lot cast with yours in these days of imperishable glory, You and your dead will live forever, and it I have done my duty, I shall share that illnstrious fate with you. I could desire no higher honor."

In regard to the operations and effects of our cruisers on the ocean, Captain Semmes

"I have, indeed, had command of two or three small ships, and have done the best I could with them in support of this evolution, which still shakes our land from centre to extremity. One effect which has been produced by them is that of making it a rare thing now to see the flag of our enemy floating on the waters of even the most distant seas .-Their carrying trade has been crippled, if not annihilated, and their vessels passed over to English and French holders. Another effect is that our flag has been carried with honor and received with respect over nearly the whole world. I have carried it over threefourths of the globe, and even among people in Africa, whose very existence is but little known; and nowhere bave I known it received with anything but respect. This is some contribution to the cause of our country. I desire nothing more than that it may be classed with those of yourselves and others who have endeavored to do their duty."

THE SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA. If we were to take the sentiments of the croakers and submissionists as a fair index of the spirit of the people of Georgia, we should de-pair of the Confederacy. But it is not true that Georgia is ready to bead herkoee before the throne of Abraham the First, (certainly, he is no legitimate successor to the other Abraham, who was a slave owner.) A very few men, and we are sorry to add, women, are ready to go bag ek basad bagage to the bisom of Abraham the First. They are frightened. They never had any confidence in the cause, and are now convinced that our Confederacy must go under because Sherman has gone through Georgia unmolested. But we deny that the opinions of these timid people, are the opinions of the puople of Georgia. As a State, Georgia is as true, and as devoted to the principles for which the war was inaugurated, as she ever was at any period of its progress. She does not, and will not, forsake gress. She does not, and will not, forsake the cause; so long as the great principles for which she entered into the compact are made, the rule of action, by the Government her people are sworn to support.—Confederate

In the order recently issued by General D. H. Hill, for the removal of all non-combatants from the city of Augusta, ... General says: "In the class of pon-combatants are included all young gentlemen who have no relish for the trenches. These are exhorted to leave and fourteen newspaper and periodicals, wit at once under except of the old ladies." at once under excert of the old ladies."

The following, from the Augusta Register, presents a lively picture of the way personal wrongs are redressed on the streets of that

Rowdyism is getting bold faced in this city. On yesterday we saw a drunken wretch draw a pistol and fire twice at a drayman because the latter said he had not time to stop and baul him over a mud hole which he could have walked around. He subsequently fired his pletot at au Irishman who was standing in a crowd of women. By accident no accident occurred. It is no necessary thinks a standard to coursed. It is no uncommon thing for drunken vagabonds to fire their weapons about the streets, and we have noticed that the city authorities are no very civil that they never once molest them.

The Selma Despatch speaking of the publie acts of President Davis says:

That he is actuated by the highest motives and sincere convictions we do not doubt, and being so convinced we feel that duty calls upon us all to lend him aid in the great respensibilities which the people imposed upon' him when they elected him Chief Magistrate of the nation. Such is our humble view of duty to the man and the cause.

F.om Charleston.

The Courier of the 30th says: Nothing has occurred since our last reper to disturb the usual quiet in our harbor. On Saturday night a party of Yankees lan-ded on Little Britain Island, near Legare's, but were driven off. The Yankee guaboate were reported lying clese in to White Point Sunday, while a river steamer was engaged in sounding the entrance to Dakoo river.

On the coast below our lines the enemy are reported burning all the country residences on their route, and destroying everything as they go. During last week they carried off forty of Mr. Blake's negroes.

A dispatch from Georgetown Saturday re-perts that the Yankee fleet off that harbor had increased.

FROM THE ROAD -The enemy on the West side of the Savannah river at last accounts were reported moving in two columns on all the roads leading to Augusta. They had reached Springfield Saturday. No Yankee gunboats were reported at Sister's Ferry Saturday.

A dispatch received Sunday, dated Janua ry 28th, says: "Our scouts report the enemy's infantry camped near Eonis, Cross Roads,— This force had their trains with them. It was not known which way they would march, as the force and wagons were moving in to h directions."

A reconncitering party of the enemy appeared within four miles of Robertsville, S C., Saturday morning.

It is generally believed that Sherman has commenced a movement on B ranchville.

The Exemption Bill.

The Richmond Sentinel, in reply to an inquiry, as to the proper construction of the tatives, makes the following explanation:
[The exemption bill referred to by our cor-

respondent, does not repeal or modify the existing law on the subject of exemptions, except in three particulars : First, it repeals the "fifteen negro" exemption. Secondly, it abolishes all exemptions and details granted by the President or Secretary of War to persons under forty vers of age, except light duty men and artizins, mechanics and scientific men employed by or working for the Government. Thirdly, it restricts the exemption of mail contrac ors and drivers to contractors personally engaged in executing existing conracts. The rest of the present exemption law remains in tull force.

It may be proper to explain, as to the second head of the bill, that it applies only to what the public know as "details," although 'exemptions' are mentioned. But these are the exemptions which the existing law authorizes the President or Secretary of War to grant, not those which are granted by law, such as those of public officers, preachers teachers, &c. It is understood that the President and Secretary of War have not been in the habit of granting exemptions. They have made details. The bill revokes both, and prohibits both for the future, except as before explained.

The bill requires the bonds of exempted and detailed men when they are called into service to be abated in proportion to the time they may lose of their exemption or detail for

THE SOLDIERS. - Our soldiers are the noblest in the world! We said on yesterday that the major part of the worth, intelligence and patriotism, as well as the courage, of the country was in the army. If any one needs evidence, let him listen to the voices that are now coming up from our heroes. On yesterday we published the proceedings of the 38th Virginia regiment. To day we present the resolves of the Texas and Arkansas soldiers. Similar resolutions have also been published from the 58d and 14th Virginia regiments; and Pickett's whole divison is said to be sire! There is no traitorous talk of reconstruction or submission in any of these utterances! There is no coward trembling in what these soldiers say! Ou the contrary, there is that which will in spire the whole country with a fresh ardor Let us all kindle snew our patriorism at these fires which our heroes have lighted up. They have defied and withstood our enemies, they are now sending out from the camp the lessens of patience and good cheer and fortitude. to animate the people at home. God bleer these admirable men 1- Richmond Sentinel.

WHIPPED AND DEMOBALIZED, BUT NOT SCATTERED -A soldier of Bate's division, after the command had ran two days from his electes and looking it his le, a and ger physique, he thus gave vent to his "phelings" "I am whipped, tadly whipped, and somewhat demoralized; hut no man can say I am scattered."- Echange.

Richmond has five banks, four railroad de pots, three large hotels, fifteen churches, el en Masonic lodges, nine Odd-Fellow lodge

From the Richmond Santimi.

State Conventions.

NO. 43.

Among the most michierous in purpose r dangerous in character, of the factious pro-caltions of the present time, are the calls for State Conventions which are being made in several quarters. No occasion could be more unpropitions for obtaining a fair expression of the wisdom and the will of the people.—

By very far the insjor past of the courage, the worth, the intelligence, and the patriotism of the country, is in the army. The duties of the citizens who are thus angents are much the citizens who are thus engaged are such as welld prevent them from taking their appropriate part in the organization or the discussions of a Convention. The scheme for calling a Convention is practically, a scheme for disfranchising those virtuous and brave man and for placing the great sovergen and men, and for placing the great soverign authority of the States in the hands of a portion of the people, and of the portion that is least to be trusted with its exercise.

Though some true men are entrapped in it, it is essentialy a scheme of the extertioners, the time severe, the tremblers, the extertioners, the time severe, the tremblers, the cawards, and the disloyal, to get possession of the great seal of state, the august symbols and prerogatives of sovereignty, that they may betray us to the enemy while our men are away. The extertioner is anxious to save that "fortune" which he has made out or the war! The man of preparety would give his liberate to make add which he has made out or the war! The man of property would give his liberty to cave his gold. The person who is whipped in spirit feels stirred by spaniel instincts. The dieloyal man, ever watching for opportunity to betray his country, hopes that this may be the time. All these are moving for a convention for the chance it will afford them of gaining power, by corruption, artifice, activity and duplicity, and by a fraud upon the popular sensibilities.

In the event of the success, the betrayal of the Confederacy would be their grand den and immediate effort. The soldiers in the field and the people at home, would be alike escrificed to the interests and sims of money-

seekers, dastards and traitors in disguite.

The effort for conventions, to which we are referring, are appropriately headed by the Augusta Chronicle. One would suppose if its editor was anxious to reconnect himself to Abraham Lincoln, that the short and bonest course would be simply to retrace his own steps, and go back to that Connecticut which he so recently left. He had no part or responsibility in the secession of G not leave her alone! It is from that paper, thus invested with all signs of systematic treachery, that the call for a State Convention, for motives no longer veiled, is constant ly clamored. In North Carolina the call is taken up by the notorious "Progress" and "Standard," of Raleigh, and a convention for that State is earnestly insisted on, with the same ends in view.

The patriotic people of our country will eschew and sourn such treacherous leader-ship and such tainted associations. The judictions and intelligent will see that this is a most unfavorable time for holding severeign conventions. We know that the persons who urge them will exclaim that we are "afraid to trust the people." But "the people," so far as the soldiers are concerned, are away. It would be unjust to them, as well as dangerous to us all, to take severeign action in .their absence. This convention movement is a conspiracy of disloyal demagagues, got up solely for the chance they suppose it may afford them to betray the Confederacy. We certainly are unwilling to trust them! We doubt not we should be sold to Connecticut with the utm st speed of steam and telegraph. We doubt not Lincoln's heel would be placed on our neck in less than a week. These convention callers have no object in view with which a loyal man can sympathize, and our good citizens will scarcely deem it wise to oblige conspirators with opportunities fer mischief.

BUYING Eggs .- Our friend Jones was at the Richmond Market the other day; his special object of pursuit was 'fresh eggs.'-After some little scarch he found the desired article outside. A Milesian lady, with a basket full of eggs, awaited purchasers. Jones stepped op to the Milesian lady, examined the " new fruit," and asked its price. " Fifteen dollars a dozen," was the prompt

rep'y. "Isn't that rather high ma'am?" suggested

" High? Divil a bit! Av you wor . hia Misther Jones, would ye be willin' to lay iggs for liss thin fifteen dollars a dozen? Tax ye

Jones looked reflective for a moment, and then allowed the force of the argument. In view of its effectiveness, Jones "bought out"
Milesia female and sent her home rejoicing.
The mother wit of the exotic from the land of shamrock will never crase.

FORREST'S INDOMITABLE ENERGY .- Mancy's division, formerly Cheatham's, was sent to Forrest, we are told, to replace Bate's divi-ation at Murfreesboro'. When Hood fell back from Nashville, the troops at Murfreesboro' were in great danger of being out off; but Forrest, with that indomitable energy which is characteristic of the man, presed every-thing rideable within his reach, and brought off safely his own and Maney's command, and joined Hood's army at Columbia. The majority of Maney's men were riding telivid Forrest's beld troopers some rode mules and many oxen. Twas said to have been a most ludicrous exvalcade, as it marched through Columbia. Nobody else more Forrest could have saved the men in that expeditions style.

Montgomery Advertises.

The Mississippien learns from an observant friend, who had just left the front of Hord's army, that the feeling among the soldiers is unsuimous for the return of General Johnston. Their desires on this subject are not disguised. Indeed, he thinks Gen. Johnston is the only officer who can restore the former opended copied du corps of the sray. If Johnston takes the field over them, they will again go forth to battle full of confidence and

Shernian seems resolved to obtain an put dogs whiskey to three copie a crisk and breed at five cents a loaf.

The murder is out. People defining that

kind of whirkey could not be expected at herwise than "take the cath," of any

THE CONFEDERATI

ADVERTISING. these per epitate of the little (or less) for each writes. Heretage notices and obtained a little (or less)

JOB WORK

The Bisease of Bepression.

The above is the complaint from which our people are now most spt to suffer, and the effects of which are most to be dreaded. If we can only maintain the firm undensted front with which we have as long conficuted, the enemy, there can be few fours of the final

To combat this depression is the duty of every patriot. To dany its existence or ignore the causes which have given rise to it would be folly, and were then folly.

We have mot with diameter. We may meet with more. Yet we still live We will still live, surveye, flowths, if we only hold on. Things have not always been well mannered but in what state or country or significant. aged, but is what state or country, or during what perfoil or age of the world were things always well managed? If we are to my that the cause is lost because we have met with disasters, or because there has been eccasional. mismanagement, then we ought never to have taken up the cause at all, since occasional dissister is incident to all wars, and frequent mismanagement is inseparable from all hu-

mismanagement is inseparable from all human affaire, whether in war or peace.

Depend upon it, the enemy does not thick so
meanly of our condition as some of our own
oroakers do; and that he does not begins
already to be apparent, and vill soon he much
more apparent. We dislike most the kind of
croaking and deependency that somes from those
who are thereto-stimulated by fears for their
property, especially property accumulated while
the life blood of the nation has been pouring
out like water—while the poor have been made
destitute, and moderate livers made worse than
poor.

With the soldier in the field the case is different. He has indeed had a long and hard seige of it. He has norne labors and privations, and still bears them more cheerfully than the home croakers hear the prospect of parting with some of their queerly get wealth. But there is a limit of human endurance, and the warwern veteran sighs for the comfort of home and the enjoyment of peace. Both, we honestly be-lieve, are near at hand, and they will be the awester and dear r when sujayed in honor and independence. Yet a little lorgar and the goal will be wen. We know that these who have will be wen. We know that these who have nobly given their all to the country will not now encribe the reward of all their labors by stopping short of the object they set our to attain. That would be to be false to themselves—to their past lives—to their future years—to their ancestry, and to their posterity.

They will not be thus false, They will persevere to the end. And if there be a re-

source in the country it ought to be freely used for the support of the army. If there be a nerve it ought to be fully strained in efforts to provide for the comfort and efficiency of our soldiers. Now, less than ever before, or perhaps ever again, ought there to be any holding back of anything. What we give we give to surselves. If the enemy takes it, he takes it forever, and uses it for our destruc-

Men of thought—men of speech—men of writing—men of action—all men who have their country's interest at stake owe it to that country to combat this disease of depression which is laying held on the country, and exping the vitals of its power both at home and in the army.— Wil. Journal.

For the Confederate, "Саме Јонизой'в Ввичари, } January 23, 1866. To the Editors of the Confederate.

Sins :- Please give room in your columns or the following short paragraph, as persons at home may rave boxes and many things

There is a publication to the effect that a certain Surgeon General (acting in that office for the State of North Carolina) promises to deliver boxes and packages to the coldiers of the army of Virginia. I dany it, and advise all persons who have been in the habit of ruding boxes or packages to their friends in the army, that, that is a very unsafe way of sending the things, and that they had better keep the things at home than to start hem, for they never rough their destination, How they are disposed of, I do not know, but, do know that several hoxes have left home for this command which have never reached if, and it is hardly probable that so many would be stolen every time. We are soldiers in the army; deprived of the comforts of home, and when anything (more particularly something good to eat) is cent to us from home, we do not like to have it lost and perthe dangers and hardships of war. We like to receive boxes from home, but, do not went them sent by such an uncertain way.

A SOLDIEB IN THE A. N. V.

FATAL COLLISSON OF STEAMERS—SINKING OF THE "TORPEDO"-A most melanchely collision occurred in James siver, a short distunce from Rickette, between seven and eight o'clock on 'I hursday night, As the flagof-truce steamer, "William Allison," was returning to the city, she ran into the "Torpelo," a one-gun boat, engaged in taking torpodoes down the river, staking her in a few minutes, and causing the death of her commander, Lientenant Armstrong - Rickmond Dispatch,

FROM THE FRONT .- There was same little Intering in the streats of our city, to day, occasioned by the presence of two Yoakee ganboats at Sister's Parry, out hundred miles ba-low this city on the Savanneh river. It is is also reported that some enterprising Powers is have moved out on the read to thinking. These are evidently foreging parties, sort out to granice, and no apprehension need be felt by our dispopule citizens.—Aug. Court. 27th.

Tus "Tablastabus."—A presenger by the statuship Arago informs the Savarnah Republican that the Tallahamer ongod the Arago from 11 a.m., until 2 p. m., on Thoraday (the inst., off the count of North Carolina.

THE CONFEDERATE. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1865.

After four years of bleedy warfare, conducted by Lincoln's administration, with unparalleled violence and inestable brutalityduring the whole of which time, not only Lincoln bimself, but all and every part of his government, and the popular voice of the United States, have declared, that no terms were possible between themselves and rebels with arms in their hands; that no propositions from them for prace could be entertained; and that no commissioners, either formal or informal, could be admitted within their lines, even for the purpose of d'scussing the respective claims of the parties to this terribie struggle in which we are engaged. After repeated refusals upon their part, to receive commissioners, already appointed, even with a view to the mitigations of the horrors of the war, and the iterated and reiterated statement, upon all occasions, that we must lay down our arms, admit our clime, surrender out leaders, and sue for mercy, before we could ever be heard. An unexpected event, to us, has occurred, at the very moment, when to many we seem to be in the darkest hour of our trial, and there is more despondency among our people, than perhaps ever existed at any other time.

Lincoln, upon his own motion, without being appreached or invited by our government, so far as we knew, has sent an agent to Richmond, who returned to his principal, and has again been sent by bim to President Davis. After extended interviews between Mr. Blair and the President, three men of proved statesmanship, of unquestioned ability, commanding in an eminent degree the popular confidence, have been commissioned to go to Washington, and have been actually received by Gen. Grant within his lines, whose mission abroad is publicly understo d to embrace. instructions to confer with the Yank government concerning the posible terms of prace.

So far as the selection of agents, to conduct this matter is concerned, the President could not possibly have acted with greater prudence and foresight and moderation than he has done. In the selection of Hon. R. M. T. Hunter of Virginia, Judge Campbell of Alabama, and Vice-President Stephens of Georgia; he appears not only to have relied upon their duty, but to have desired to conciliate, all men of all ways of thinking in this Confederacy, and to give every shade of opinion an opportunity of being heard at Washington. Mr. Hunter representing the careful forbearing but unalterably determined class of statesmen, that bave had so powerful an influence in moulding the unconquerable detern-ination of the people of Virginia to receive independence-and no less, as the result of this struggle-while Judge Campbell represents the more fiery and impulsive class of men whe are to be found principally in the Gulf S'a'es and in South Carolina-and Vice-President Stephens who has been the especial favorite, for some time past, of those men, who are so very clamorous, for efforts to be made, to accomplish some sort of a peace.

Now when a nation at war with us, so suddenly and mexpectedly, and completely changes its policy towards us, without any certain assignable cause, that is within our knowledge, it behooves us as prudent and pa. triotic men, not only to realize the fact, that they have changed it, but to go bet ind this fact, and see, if we cannot discover the probable causes, which induced this change, and the motives by which they are really actuated, in order that we may have some safe rule to guide us in the conduct of our negotiations with them.

Men sometimes deceive themselvs by believing their neighbors worse than they really are, and looking beyond an apparent cause and motive of action for some sinister one; but surely we should be the most charitable and credulous of men, it, with our experience of Yankee nature and Yarkee statesmanship, we should attribute their present action to any very generous impulse or tenderness for human life-either that of our own citizens, or of the human offal with which they are at present recruiting their own armies. We cannot believe, that having, as they now conecive, a decided advantage of us in the field, they have come to the conclusion, that they ean afford to make concessions and yield to demands, without any sacrifice of their national dignity, which were impossible at an earlier period of the war. For generosity and henor, and truth and jutice, are what the Yankees individually and collectively style bare abstractions, and laugh to scorn the foolish nations who are guided in their action by such stadowy qualities, themselves, regarding as the true entities, gold and silver, and meat, and drink, and those things that can be felt and handled, and seen, and enjoy-. ed, and whereby a man may profit himself

The true causes for their change of conduct seem to be, a belief-whether well or ill founded it is impossiable to say -but there is some evidence to sustain it—that France, or England, or probably both, realizing the importance to them of a continued division of the Northern and the Southern States into two pationalities, and finding a sufficient case for a change of their policy, in the fact: that the States which compose the Confederacy, were formally and officially excluded by an act of his Congress approved by Lincoln himself, from participating in the election of a President of the United States; at the last election; and that such States, so excluded, have formed a government of their own, which has had at least a de facto existence for four years, and have chesen their own President.

-have determined after the 4 b of next March to recognize Lincoln as President, only of the States that were permitted to take part in his election; and to recognize the independance of the de facto Government presid dever, by Jefferson Davis as a Government dejure. The Lincoln Government, has probably had an intimation, that with so much direct interest, in the result of this comflict, as France and England have, the hesitation between recognition and direct intervention will not be very long. Experience too has taught the Yankees acmething. They have learned, that while it is possible for them, from time to time, to overron portions of the Confederacy, they cannot hold them, without maintaining in their new possessions armies of a fabulous size, but are compelled to lift their hand in one section, in order to succeed in another. And the material out of which to make armies, is, strange to say, scarce with them. Their armies for two years were composed of volunteers, but as the fight thickened, they found all attempts to make a draft upon their general population miscarried, and have produced for soldiers, only hirelings, bountymen, and substitutes, the very offal of humanity. All efforts at conscription in the United States, will continue to result in the same way, so long as they produce any men at all but the Yankee tricks by which such soldiers have been brought into the field have been discovered, and the supply is already beginning to fail : so that it is doubtful if they can continue to keep their armies already in the field at their present strength.

In addition to this they conceive-from what they have seen in Georgia, and from certain movements of politicians in that State and North Carolina, for the purpose of calling State Conventions, and from a temporary despondency upon the part of some of our peeple, reported no doubt by deserters from usthat this is a favorable moment to appreach us, to obtain a reconstruction of the old Union upon terms that will be satisfactory to them. And withal, they congratulate themselves, with the belief, that their approaching us, after a series of successes on their part, will to the outside world, have an appearance of magnatimity and generosity, towards brave but mistaken men, with which they have to cover up their true motives, of lear of foreign intervention, and a conviction, that is fast obtaining ground among their statemen and thinking men, that the conquest of the South

Can it be possible that the advocats of the call of a convention in this State, do not see, that if their efforts are continued in this direction, they are directly militating against a peace; or at least are doing all that is in their power to encourage the Yankee government to demand such terms as we cannot possibly grant? Heretofore, many men who insisted upon a State Convention; have put its necessity upon the ground, that President Davis did not desire peace, and would not take steps for a conference, even if it was within his power. The logic of events has demonstrated that in this opinion they were mistaken. This ground for a Convention is removed, for the President has not only sent commissioners to endeaver to negotiate a peace, but among them he has sent Vice Piesident Stephens, the very man, we presume, of all others who will be acceptable to the grgent Peace-party. Every effort now made for a Convention in North Carolina has a tendency to weaken the hands of our commissioners, and to increase the demands of the Yankee Government. It discourages the intervention of foreign pations, of which the Yankees reem so much afraid; it encourages enlistment in their armies, and has a tendency to demoralize and weaken our own. May we not hope then from the patriotism of all our people, for a lull in such efforts, at least for tire present, that our peace commissioners already at Washington city, may have a fair opportunity to make an honest effort to end this desolating war?

Commissioners to Richmond.

Messrs. Pool, Carter, Person and Hall appeared in Richmond while we were there, as Commissioners sent by the Legislature of this State for the purposes of conference. &c. It was very gratifying to us to mark the hospitable and distinguished consideration shown to the State, through her Legislative Representatives. The gentlemen were admitted to an immediate and protracted interview with President Davis, who, notwithstanding that he was suffering from a very severe attack of neuralgia, at once accorded a reception to our delegation. The matters of conference were, we presume, confidential, but we are enabled to say, that the President was frank. unreserved and confiding; that he presented to the Commissioners a full history of his policy as connected with peace negotiations. and that, the interview resulted agreebly and usefully. After passing from the audience with President Davis, the delegation were presented to the ladies of the Mansien and were entertained with refreshing bosnitalities. The Legislature of Virginia, in both Houses, extended to the Commissioners of North Carolina, privileged seats upon the floor of their respective bodies, and the Governor of the Commonwealth entertained them at breakfast. Important conferences, we understand. took place between the delegation and our Congressional representation, al! of which, we presume, will be before the public by the re-

One thing we are sure was prominent with all men: that no State should desert her sisters, or enter upon the mad project of separate State action. We await the report of our Commissioners with satisfaction, because from what we observed, we feel assured, that their visit to Richmond and their conferences there, were gratifying to all engaged; and we have great confidence that good will result from this action of the Legislature.

For the Confederate, Mr Editor - Will you allow a soldier, who lies but recently come on a visit hope from the army, to say a few words in your

Journal, to your readers To my surprise and mortification, I find the question of reconstruction, not only dis-cursed, int even advocated by many persons in our midst, and I also notice that two newspapers, published in the city of Raleigh, favor such a dishonorable measure. I find that t is the same men the same men rewspipers. favoring this base step, who have all sl opposed the administration, the acts of Congress, and other measures for the sugressful prosecution of the war. Previously, when charged with disloyalty, and a desire for the downfall of the Confederate cause, they have given an indignant denial, in the most emphatic terms; and would tell us that no ruer Confederates, per more loyal men, could be found. I was then charitable enough to believe them. But, their present course will not admit of any such professions. It proves that their former professions were false, and lavs bare their hatred to the Confederacy, which has, from the beginning, animaled them in their opposition to every measure calculated to strengthen our conse. They have acted insideously; and have, no doubt done as much, or more, to create the glorm and despondency now prevailing at home, than all the success s of the Federal arms, during he past year.

These men and newspapers have been the most roisy in demanding negotiations to be entered into with the enemy. They have time and again asserted, and assured the people that peace and independence could thereby e promo'el and guined. At last, after dis asters, which they argert, are serious, to our arms, have occurred, and despondency, which they have assisted to make, clouds the minds of our people, and while our en my is joyfully proclaining that our subjugation is near at hand-they have attained their professedly cherished object, and negotiation with the enemy has been initiated.

Notwithstanding the prevalent opinion, based simply on hope, that this negotiation will result in peace and independence, I have little or co confidence in it, especially at this inauspicious moment. But negotiatinos have been luitiated, and can do no harm; and it would seem reasonable row to think that these politicians and presses, who so malously demanded it, would be satisfied, and would quietly await the issue. Are they so? No. feeling sure themselves that no good to our cause will accrue, notwithstanding their affirmation, and knowing that that gun-nego lation is spiked, they have opened another-reconstruction-upon the devoted C nfedracy. If these presses, Mr Editor, and their croaking and disloyal freinds, did not exert an influence, there would be no harm done. They, personally, have never promoted the Confederate cause in any way, and their cowardice and eraveness of soul would ever preor feared, individually. But the desire for peace is universal, and there are no true men to be found who would not to do everything honorable to promote it, and I fear that on this account, many will be lead astray by the fallacious argumen a of these disloyal presses and individuals. To all such—to all who desire the independence of the Confederate States -and to all who ardently desire peace, I would say, ponder well bef re you give assent to any

such proposition. Would reconstruction give us peace? No. never! Instead thereof, it would protract the war a generation, and bloodshed, and real civil war would deluge the land for thirty years to come. There are thousands, like myself in the ormy, who never intend to give up this struggle for independence until life ceases. It demoralization prevails at home, our cause is betrayed, and our armies disbanded, we will hie to the mountains and thickets, and make predatory war until foreign wars, and the aid it will bring us, will enable us to cope with our foes in the field. True, it will be a war of "no quarter," but it is better far to perish than be a political refugee, or live the life of a slave. A freeman —a soul with a drop of manhood in it—could not live and fraternize with a subjugated people, or bear the taunts and jeers of their

It is hard to believe it possible that any one is in earnest in advocating reconstruction: and I do not believe any respectable body of our people will countenance or favor any such movement. It is reasonable to suppose that those living amongst us whose hearts have always been against us, will be the first to advocate such a step. It would be only ful-filling their most ardent desires, so long hidden under an assumed loyally to the Confederate cause. The craven and cowardly in heart and soul-those who have made so many successful shifts to shirk military duty -may perhaps echo the cherished wish of the disloyal; and, with the few sculless spir its, always to be found in every nation-born and deserve to be slaves-may demand reconstruction. But, the earnest, true Confederate,-whose every energy has been devoted to the cause since the beginning of the war, and who set out with determination, - will never. never agree to any such dishoporable terms. They prefer subjugation-anhibitation-in preference to reconstruction.

Would these men have dared propose such measure in the first year of the war? No. An indignant people, justly incensed, would have driven them from the land they dishonor, or bong their vile carcasses to the gallows they merit: If such would have been their fate then, how much more just would be such punishment now in proposing such a measure after war's ravages have desolated so many homes, and so many have perish d by the sword.

Let the people bear in mind the results which would flow from reconstruction:—A brotherhood with the murderers of their sons, and desolators of their homes; a surrender of our nationallity, and an acquiescence in a centralized government owned, governed and ruled by the yankee; a shameless desertion of our rulers, and military chiefs—who have periled all, and labored zerlously, in tent and council chamber for our benefit—to become refugees in stranger lands, political prisoners, or victims to death by Federal hands; to give up our greatness as a nation, and the fame won on so many bloody fields, by heroes whose hones lay b.eeching on hardlonght fields; to consent to the degradation of out brave and heroic soldiery, who have toiled suggled, Tought and bled for your benefit; to abandon our glorious battle-flag that has waved proudly and victoriously over so many fields, and beneath whose folds your. children have rushed to victory and death: to desert the mangled heroes that now sleep in soldier graves, and allow their names to be handed down in history as outlaws and rebels in an unjust cause to consent to the perver-sion of history, and let the justice and rightsouspess of our cause be stained with the dyes of guilt and wrong; to abandon all-let the past go for naught—and make our cause, the cause of our enemies No, ue, this can never be. The victimed dead cry from their graves

against it. The anguish of the widow and the wail of the orphan cry aloud against it.
And the wrenged and ourraged soldlery,
swear, at the bayonet point and at the cadnon's month, it shall never be!

FROM THE GEORGIA PRONT. We clip the following from the Augusta

The war News.

Constitutionalist of the 3rd instant : CHARLESTON, February 2-A despatch rom Braz'on Bridge, 7.40 o'clock last night, eays the enemy advanced to-day acr as Whip-py Swamp, driving in our cavalry on our left six miles of this place—supposed to be in heavy force. There is a column of cavalry n the Augusta road, moving rapidly for some unknowa point.

At 1 o'clock, P. M., yesterday, the enemy-had possession of McBride's Bridge and skirmishing was going on in front of Braxion's Bridge. The enemy is certainly moving on

A dispatch from Adams Run save the enemy came up in two barges to Young's Island yesterday moon and drove in our pickets .-They fired several buildings and retired. This morning three steamers were off Wuite Point and landing is threatened.

FROM WILMINGTON. From the Journal of the 4th we have the

ollowing item : From Below.-Some heavy firing was heard here yester ay a ternoon, and various surmises were indulged as to whence the reports proceeded.

On enquiry we learn that they proceeded from two gunboats shelling Fort Anderson .-We further learn that no damage was done to the Fort and that no casualties occurred among our men. Some reports say that one Moniter took part, but of this we have no certain information. The shelling took place about four o'clock. We think some thirty to forty very heavy reports were heard jarring the windows in town very perceptibly. We have heard of no other movements below.

P. S. We have since heard that there were

six of our men wounded, two of them serious-There were two monitors in the river, but neither came near enough to participate. The fort replied and put a shot through one of the gunboats, compelling her to haul off.

From the South-West.

MOBILE THREATENED AGAIN. The report that a large number of Federal transports had passed down the Mississippi, and that an expedition of 15,000 strong was fitting out in New Orleans, to be landed at Pascagoula, excites some litte apprehension in Mobile. The "Tribune" of that city says; "Mobile, of course, is their expected destination. We have reason to believe that there is some truth in this report, for we have been told by several of the returned Fort Gaines prisoners that the Yankees, just before they left New Orleans and Ship Island, declared that Mobile was a doomed city, and that they intended to take it shortly; so probably they are preparing to carry their threats into execution. Be that as it may, our authorities and citizens must be ready to meet that 'blind' fifteen thousand, and as many more, if they have got them to bring over. Let everybody be wide awake and sober, and we' think no fears will be entertained for the result."

The Register says: "The Yankee blockading fleet on Dog river bar rolls lasily at anchor, and sometimes an occasional vessel prowls near the bay shore, which is about all that is doing in the

bay just now. "The reported expedition from Pascagoula produces a little weakness from some who have never yet been strong, otherwise it is regarded with no uneasiness. We might as well fight here as anywhere else, and if we are only to encounter 15.000, we don't see why the Yankees should not be whipped here as well as at any other place."

FROM THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE. Late and reliable information from the Army of Tennessee is to the effect that a large number of the men who straggled . from the army, in its retreat, are making their way back to their commands. An officer of high rank, who came out of Tennessee recently, says that on all sides of the line of march he could bear of stragglers who were preparing clothing, shors, etc., for the winter campaign, and that but few, if any of them, who had ever belonged to the army, had any idea of remaining in the Yankee lines. Fifty joined him on his way out, and all along the road he could hear of numbers who were about to move towards the army.

From Virginia.

LATEST OFFICIAL NEWS.

The War Department has nothing decirive respecting Sherman's movements. It is thought that a part of his force may attem. to cross the Saltketchie, seven miles above "N. road bridge." The fourteenth corps is still crossing at Sister's Ferry.

THE MAS' MOVEMENTS. A gentleman who has recently been in the vicinity of the lines of the Potomac, says he was told there was a prevalent rumor in Washington that a large number of Thom s' tro ps are on the ir way to Grant; and that the

allusion whatever to the movement, RECONNOISSANCE OF THE ENEMY TOWARDS

newspapers were strictly enjoined to make no

FREDERICKSBURG. We have the particulars of a recent reconnoissance by the enemy in the direction of Fredericksburg. On Saturday last a column of one thousand Yankee cavalry moved towards Dumfries, professing along the route their intention to proceed as far as Frederickeburg. An advance guard of four hundred occupied Dumfries, the other portion of the force remaining with their wagon trains at Wolf Run shoals. Nothing is further known of their movements, but the report of a courier from Fairfax Court House, who came into Fredericksburg on Sunday, and stated that the expedition had retired in the direction of the former place. The Yankees did no damage besides pillaging the farm-houses on their

"COMMISSIONERS."

Colonel Hatch, who, it was understood, was to accompany the so-called "commissioners" to Washington, returned yesterday to this city, but from what point and where he left the commissioners could not be learned. Examiner.

Spring Circuit. Arrangement of the Superior Courts by the for the Spring Circuit:
Circuit, Judge Read, Edenton.

Head, Edenton.
Howard, Newbern.
Gilliam, Raleigh (exoh'd.)
Baunders, Hillaboro'.
Prench, Wilmingto
Shipp, Salisbury (exoh'd.)
Heath, Morganton, Osborne, Bamcomb

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Confederate Congress.

RIGHMOND, Feb. 1:- In the House Mr. Ghol-

RICHMOND, Feb. 1.-The Senate passed the Senate bill to abolish the office of all quartermastere and commissaties, on duty at posts and depots, and to provide for the appointment of bonded agents in their places. The act also re-peals all authority to detail, persons between 18 and 45 in said departments. The Senate then they will not come to Washington at present,

on submitted the fellowing: "The people of the Confederate States have ever been, and are now ready to make peace upon terms honorable to both parties, yet it is the judgment of the House, that while we should manifest a willingness to treat for peace, we should not omit to vigorously prepare for war: That in the judgment of the House this preparation can best be made by using every effort to place, at once, in the army every man liable, under our laws, to ender military service, and by causing the Quartermaster, Commissary and other departments to be administered with renewed energy; and since General Lee has been made General in Chief, to assign to him our best and most asceptable Gene. rats to command our separate arm'es, and by ceasing to agitate the policy of employing negro troops, a measure which has alread divided public sentiment and produced much despondency."

Mr. Ghelson spoke at considerable length In support of his resolutions. He incidentally paid a tribute to the efficiency of the Press, which he thought, had accomplished more in aid of our struggle than's hundred fold number of employ. ees could have done if armed and placed in the field. Mr. Cholson occupied the morning hour, at the expiration of which, the currency bill was referred the committee of conference.. The House then resolved into secret session.

From Georgia.

MACON, Feb. 1 .- A spectial dispatch to the Columbus Enquirer, dated Marianna, 30th, states that the enemy; one hundred strong, came to Rica's Bluff, on the Apilacheola River, and captured a lientenant and forty negroes on the 25:h. and then left. On the 26th, the enemy were reorted again advancing on Rica's Bluff, number unkown.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Feb. 2 .- The Senate was chiefly occupied to day in discussing the House amendments to the bill to provide for the employment of free negroes and slaves, to work upon fortifications, pending which the Senate resolved into

The House passed the Senate bill for increasing the compensation and emelument of the President, ers will be laid before Congress to-morrow. and for increasing the salary of officers and clerks of the government in Richmond. Also, adopted resolutions expressing the great concern of Con. gress in the additional evidences of patriotism in the various communications which have declared it to be their purpose to maintain the war fer

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Feb. 2.-The New York Herald of the 30th, received. Nat a word about the appointment of Peace Commissioners by Lincoln, but contains over a column about Blair's second visit to Richmond, in the shape of Washington correspondence, in which the writer asserts that Blair's mission will not be a failure, and predicts that Commissioners from Richmond will soon e en route to Washington.

Great sensation produced in New Yorkon Sanday by the reported fall of Charleston, and of an arrangement between Lincoln and Davis for the immediate attainment of peace.

The Herald's special correspondent gravely announces, that Kirby Smith is negotiating with Maximillian for the transfer of his forces to Mex-

The blockade runner Blenheim from Kassau was recently captured near Cape Fear river.

Butler had a grand reception at Lowell on Saturday : in a speech he said it was idle to talk of peace or union until the rebel army of Northern Virginia was defeated or captured.

Seward made a speech before a christian commission in Washington, on Sunday night in which he said, we wait only at the hand of the rebels, for submission, which if longer delayed, necessity follows military defeat and overthrow. Several destructive fires in different States recorded in the Herald.

Gold advanced as high as 220 Saturday, but closed at 12114.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Feb. 2 .- The weather has greatly moderated, but the navigation of the River is still obstructed by ice. Flag of truce communicetion at Varina will be resumed in a few days, when several hundred Yankee prisoners will be sent off. The question of a general exchange of prisoners will soon be decided.

Frem Europe.

RICHMOND, Feb. 2 .- European advice to the 18th ult received. Rumors prevailed in Paris confirming a reportheretofore published that Maximilian had ceded to Louis Napolean five Mexican States. A Paris report states that Marshal Bezarine had received orders from the French Emporer, to seize and hold Senera as an indemnity-for the expense incurred by the French Government in placing Maximilian on the throne .-The Lendon Times says, that none of the Eure rean powers will guarantce the independence of the Confederacy as proposed, even with agreement to abelish slavery.

The blockade running steamer Lilia, was foundered at the mouth of the Mersey on the 15th; only eight out of fifty persons on board were

The Theatre Royal at Edinburg, was destroyed by fire on the 13th ult. A number of persons were killed and ipjured. The Liverpool cotton market is dall, with a de-clining tendency.

From Kichmond and the North. FICHMOND, Feb. 4 .- The Baltimore American

of 30th asserts positively that Lincoln authorized Blair to communicate his willingness to give hearing to any person of influence who may come from the States in rebellion, with or without Davis' authority, to treat of peace upon the basis of sub-

C. C. Clay, Jr., has arrived at a Confederate Commissary General Northrop has not resigned

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Feb. 4 .- In the Senate, the negro question was further discussed several hours, without result. The bill to establish a fleg for the Confederate States passed without opp The new flog was displayed from the Capitel today, the only change is the substitution of a red bar for the half white flefd, the former composing the out end. Nothing of interest in the House in

Korthern Bews.

RICHMOND, Feb. 4-The Herald of the 2nd has been received. A Washington dispatch says: we have had a surfelt of peace rumore to-day, and it is exceedingly difficult, out of the man of contradictory statements, to arrive at the truth. The falls appear to be that there was a delegation from Pickwood admitted within our lines resterday - to-der they started down James river on an army tradsport. They were stopped at Portre e Monroe. Seward started for Annapolis at noon to meet them, there is reason to believe But any negotiations or conference in regard to the set tlement of difficulties will be conducted at Fartrees Mouroe by Seward, in behalf of the Gov.

The whole affair is involved in a good deal of mystery. The Annapolis correspondent of the Baltimore American of the lat, anneunces the arrival there this morning of Seward, accompanied by his private Secretary, who immediately left for Fortress Monroe on Grant's dispatch steamer, to meet the Rebel Commissioners.

The House adopted the Senate resolution abolbhing stayery within the United States. Salutes in honor of the event were fred in various cities. The Maryland House of Delegates has concurcurred in the amendment.

Two disastrous fires occurred in Savannah on the 27th and 28th, destroying a large number of buildings. By the scound fire ten blocks were burned. Ten thousand bales of cotton had been shipped North, and a crowd of other vessels are being loaded with it.

Grant has recently been to Fart Fisher. He reurned to Fertress Monroe on Monday.

An order has been issued by military authority in the State of Missouri for banishing free that State the wives and children of all men in ebel military service.

The House passed a bill providing for the construction of a ship canal around the falls of Ni

Brazil is now engaged in hostilities with both Hungary and Paruguay. The latter State has, secording to the latest advices, also declared war against he Brazilians.

Gold closed in New York on the lat at 204.

Commissioners Return to Richmond.

RICHMOND, Feb. 5 .- The Commissioners returned from Fortress Monroe last night. They bad an interview with Lincoln and Seward, and were informed substantially that peace could only be attained by unconditional submission to the constitution and laws of the United States, and that the slav ry question had been disposed of by the action of the Federal Congress, in adopting the proposed amendment to the constitution abolishing slavery in the United States. It is understood that the official statement from the Commission-

PETERSBURG, Feb. 5.-The enemy demonstrated heavily upon our right to-day. Our pickets, in Gen. Gordons' front were driven in early this morning, and a portion of the enemy's force reached the Vaughan road and eressed Hatcher's run. Some skirmishing has occurred, but there has been no engagement as yet. The object of this movement is not developed.

The enemy's trains have been running constantly for the last two nights; supposed to be conveying troops. From 7 to 11 o'clock last night the heaviest cannonading that has occurred for weeks, took place on our left, caused by the enemy shelling our Chesterfield works. No casualties on

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Feb. 5 .- The New York World of the 31st occupies a page with the proceedings and speeches of the board of supervisors, relative to the approaching draft, that the city quota having been increased from four to twenty-one thousand, several supervisors intimated that another riot was inevitable if the draft were enforced.

The World says, we council the people of this city to restrain their indignation although we are well aware they are intensely excited. The draft takes place on the 15th.

Another Committee has been sent to Washingten to urge the reduction of the quota.

COUNTY TRUSTEE.

We are requested to announce LYNN ADAMS, Esq. a candidate for the office of County Trustee, for Wake county.

If elected he will endeavor to attend faithfully to the duties of the office

MOUNTY TRUSTEE.

County Trustee, at the approaching February Term of Wake County Court. feb 4-d3tawtd,-CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 1st, 1865.

NOTICE TO NEWSPAPERS. Editors of all newspapers throughout the State are requested not to publish any Official adver-tisement from any officer in Conscription service, unless approved by the Commandant of Conscrip-

Hereafter no advertisement, not so approved, be paid for.

By order of Maj. MALLETT,

Commandant of Conscripts

Commandant of Conscripts

E. J. HABDIN,

febe-d3t-w3t D. C. MURRAY. J. A. MOORE. W. J. HARRISON D. C. MURRAY & CO..

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PAYETTEVILLE STEERT. BALBIGH, M. C. Having regularly commenced business, solicit consignments. They will attend promptly to the purchase and sale of all Goods, Stocks, &c., &c.

REFERENCES. C. Dewey, Cash., W. H. Jones, Cash., Raleigh.
Measra Harris & Howell, Witmington.
J. H. Lindsay, Cashier, Greensbore.
D. A. Davis, Cashier, Charlotte.
T. W. Dewey, Cashier, Charlotte.
A. McLean, Cashier, Fayetteville.
James E. Cuthbert, Cashier, Petersburg, Va.
Brunch. Morton & Co., Richmond, Va.
feb 8-wet

NTORTH CAROLINA, COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS.

November Term, 1864

JOHN G. GULLEY, Gaston Parrish, Augustus Parrish, Nathan Boy-

Seire Pacias to region Judgment It appearing to the antisfaction of the Court, that the above named defendants are non-residents, it is ordered. That publication be made for them to appear at February Term, 1865, of this Court, to plead in the above entitled tolouit, or judgment according to the scire facias will be ordered.

January 1st, 1865. County Court Clerk.

WEDNESDAY, FIRSTARY 8, 1865.

It will be seen by cur dispatches by felegraph this morning that Messrs. Stepliens, Hunter and Campbell have returned to Richmond, having held an interview with both Lincoln and Saward at Fortress Monroe .-The result of this interview was probably spounced in both Houses of the Confederate Congress on yesterday-efficially. Before this time, however, the electric wire has put the people of the nation in possession of the terms offered by Lincoln. And the matter stands thus : The people of this Confederacy are required to make unconditional submission to the laws and Constitution of the United States, and therewith to accept the dis. position of the slavery question, as made by the present Congress in the amendments to the Constitution, which have been adopted in both Houses, by which slavery is abolished throughout the Federal Union. There is no pancing of words in this matter, not the usual Yanke couning-evision or subjerfage -bot even delay for the purpose of obtaining adventages. The "ko called" Commiseioners of the Confederate Government, were not even permitted the privilege of seeing Washingten. In the strong Fortress of Monroeon our own territory-with n the limits of the sovere go State of V rginia, the seen, inexorable, uncompromising-the vain, arregant, presumptuous demand is made upon our nation and people, that we shall yield curselves in unconditional surrender and submission. It is the extreme demand of a conquerorits acceptance is subjugation unquelifiedwithout silputation or limit.

Inconditional submission, to the laws and Constitution of the United States, puts our lives, our liberies, our property, our honor and our all, at the Yankee meicy. This is the demand made on us. This is I incole's and Seward's sole condition of peace. We shall not to day dwell upon it. We leave it for the while to the calm dispassionale judge ment of our readers. We shall be greatly disappointed if there remains, after this day, a solitary voice in all this land which shall continue to ring the changes of prace. We shall be greatly disappointed if a ferver of indignant rejection does not resound, in thunder tones, through the land, if the nighty gal enactment of any such law of suspinsion. voice of a trave people, determined to be for by such default there was no supreme Confree, or perish, does not fill the air to the exclusion of all thoughts, conditions or feelings, save of stern determination to maintain the struggle until independence be achieved.

We have just returned from Richmond whither we went for the purpose of attending to some private business, connected with this journal-and we are much surprised to see the strain of excitement, passion and agitation in which a portion of the press of this State is indulging, as if there was some wortex of incorceivable disester threatening society, and there were source a possib lity of escaping it. Fortuna ele we do not see that the people (with the exception of a very few who prefer to lean on agitation) are at all infected by the editorial phrenzy, and we are half inclined to think, that, even the agitators them elves are sportively engaged, seeing the State of North Carolina were there and that they seem to think a relief for all the evils which they anticipate is to be fund in the continued session of the Legislature .-It must be a very shallow ditch into which we are about to fall, if we are to be dr wn out by the present Legislature,

the Richmond stand point, is not only consoling but cheering. The appearance of F. P. Blair, and his interviews with President Davis, his return to Washington and his reappearance in Richmond, followed by the departure of Messra. Stephens, Campbell and Hunter, into the lines of the enemy, indicate, for the first time, the disposition of the Yankee Government to hear terms of negotiation, such as we could make. It is fair now to presume, that Lincoln will appoint a com- RE-OLUTIONS RELATING TO THE SUSPENSION mission to confer with our representatives, and a distinct understanding will be had on the main topic, whether any negotiations between the two Governments can be entered on at all. We predict, that, in the event it should turn out that none such are possible, i will be wholly the fault of our adversary ; and this tault will be manifest in this, that our enemy clearly means to coerce our sub- sion of this privilege only. mission to his authority and will be centent with nothing else.

In the mean time, we are able to give assurance to the people, that Congress and the deny to the Confederate Government all pow-Government are perfecting measures to put the nation in a fermidable state of defence. There is no intention to give up this Confederacy. If there are those among us who are in cases arising in the land or naval forces or cowards, and fear to continue the struggle for independence, or traitors who prefer to be governed by those who invade us-they are even much longer the national cause.

They are provoking, themselves, the crisis which will strip men of all disguise, and then tional power to impair "the right to a speedy will be seen how very contemptible in number | and public trial by an impartial jury of the and character will those appear who, after State and District wherein the crime shall being convinced of the earnest effort of our rests otherwise than under warrants return-Government to secure an honorable peace; able before the regulariy established, constiand its failure because the enemy allow to us tuitoral tribunals of the country, except in only dishonor, yet, continue to oppose the cases rising in the land or saval forces, or in the militia when in across service in time of Government and by various means pander to the successes of the enemy. After a full opportunity of seeing for ourselves, we assure to organize a Supreme Court, as is required the public that there is no ground of alarm, by the Constitution, any suspension of the A very short time will lessen agitation.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN? - Tie San Antonio bly doth therefore protest against any legisla-Herald says the French on arriving to Maia- tion upon the subject whatsoever?

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE. THOR-DAY, F.b 2, 1865. Prayer by Rev Dr. Craven, of the Metho-

Mr. Stul he reported, from the Committee on Military Affairs, resolutions, with amendment thereto, in favor of the Surgeons of the Home Guard Examining Boards (allowing expenses) with a recommendation they do

Mr. Warren, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the resolutions to allow beputy (fifty acres of land and a negro felow) to each soulier cerving out the War, with a request to be discharged from the further consideration of the same.

Mr Pitchford, from the Joint Committee. reported no election of directors of the Iusane

Mr. Wiggins, from the Commistee on Finauce, reported the bill to impose a tax of \$1,000 in charters of incorporation or amendmen's thereto, obtained from the General Assembly, recommending amended to read \$500 it do pass. Also, a resolution die ting the Public Tree surer to pay in notes now fundable obligations calling for this class of totes. remainder of the \$50,000 in notes fundable

Mr. Patterson introduced a resolution to allow the Commissions of the Sinking Fund and the Secretary of the Board for services n 1862, 1863 and 1864 the per diem allowed in these years respectively to members of the General Assembly.

Bill to r store jury tilds in the county of Chowan, pass dits third reading ander a suspension of the rules, and the hour of twelve aving acrived, the special order-Mr. Fowle's resolutions-was taken up, and

Mr. Warren proceeded to address the Sena's thereon, saving he had always an! ever expected to, resist illegal interferences, among which he clased this suspension of the privlege of the writ of habias corpus. Twice before this privilege had been suspended and this third act, now contemplated in secret session, bade fair to be the most barbarous of While this suspension was not advocated in his Message by the President, there was sufficient evidence to show it was a favorite measure of his, and against it once more the General Assembly should enter its protest Mr. W. then went on at length to show from constitutional history, the writings of Madison, etc., that the mention of a privilege in a bill of rights or similar document gave no other than a declara ory sanction to such right, the right itself being inherent, existent prior to all declaration of such existence, and of full force without it. He further nore argned that the default to constitute a Supreu e Court as the Constitution and symmetry of our government required was a bar to the letederate tribunal to decide on the coestirutionality of such Confederate law. No Congressional enactment was of force against the State laws of habeas corpus. The resolu i ms

he believed should be adopted.

Mr. Ward said he was opposed, as was well known, to the whole family of resolutions like the one pending. They were the media of attack on the government and just at a time when every effort should be made to h hi up

the hards of those in authority. Mr. Wiggins, on leave, reported from the committee on acjourement, a joint order of adjorument on Tuesday next, at 9 a. m., ever to the first Monday in April, unless somer called together by his Excellency, the Gov-

ernor. Also, a telegram as follows: "RICHMOND. Feb. 1, 1864. "To Mason L. Wiggins, E.q., and others: "Have seen the President. Important in

formation. Hope to be in Raleigh on Friday ight. "JOHN POOL AND OTAERS." Mr. Eltis favored an early adjournment, and declared that in his judgment if the prople of fully apprised of the conduct of the Legislature since its neeting, they would not hesitive to hurl members headlong from the hills of

The consideration of the habeas corpus reso-

usions was then resumed. Mr. Odom modified his amendurent so as to. in substance, state that there is no such con 'i The status of the Confederacy as seen from tion of affairs in the State of North Carolina as the writ of habeas corpus, and that suspension would be mischievous in its tendercy. Amendment not agreed to-yeas 19, rays 21.

Mr. Warren moved to amend by inserting as an additional resolution the fourth of the series as hereinafter published. Agreed to yeas 21, navs 20.

The resolutions then passed their second reading by yeas 30, paye 11. The rules were then suspended by a vote of 26 in the affirmative to 4 in the negative, and the resolutions then passed their third reading.

OF THE PRIVILEGE OF THE WRIT OF HA-

Resolved, That the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus extends no further than securing to the party under arrest the right to be carried before a civil tribunal, to have inquired into his claim to be discharged or admitted to bail; and, that the implied power to suspen! the writ, contained in the Constitution of the Confederate States, contemplates the suspen-

Resetred, That the provision in the Cossition of the Confede ate States, that no person shall be deprived of life liberty or property. without due process of law," was meant to er to make any arrests, except upon warrant from a civil tribunal, and that any arrests otherwise made or authorized by Congres. or trials except by due course of law, except in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger "are unconstitutional and subversive of every principle of civil liberty, and that North Carolina could few, and they will not be allowed to jeopard not see a violation of this fundamental and reserved right in regard to her citizens, with-

out the deepest concern.

Resolved, That Congress has no constituhave been committeed' by anthonizing ar-

war or public danger." Resolved. That until Congress shall see fit writ of habeas corpus must naturally and necersarily operate to deprive the citizen of his constitutional right; and this General Assem-

moras, complimented the Confede to fing Resolved, That our Senators and Repre-with a hearty salute, while they passed by the sent lives in Congress be requested to pro-Yankee flag in silent of entry passed by the sent. Ives in Congress of requirement reported to be waving over selection of the foregoing principles of civil rights and saloons all over the city of Matamoras.

and a message having been received from the House proposing to go forthwith into an election for five directors of the Issane Asylum, the Senate concurring therein proceeded to

Pending annonugement of the result, an engreeced resolution from the House for the relief of North Carolina soldiers was taken up, and, under a suspension of the rules, passed its several tendings. (These resolutions re-quest His Excellency, the Governor, to make every effort to have the prisoners of war of this S ate, in the North, furnished with chuthing, etc., by proposing, in case this be done by the Federal authorities, to supply similar articles to the Yankee prisoners at Salisbury) And the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr Waugh moved a message be sent the Senate proposing to remove the seal of secresy from the legislative proceedings. Tabled, on motion of Mr. Grissom, by year 68, nays 28, Mr. Dargan introduced a resolution proposing, should the Senate concur, an adjournment on Saturday next, the 4 h, over to the third Thursday in May.

Mr. Cowles moved to amend by the adoption of a substitute from the committee on adjurnment, to affore on Tuesday next, the 7th, over to the first Monday in April. Not agreed to-year 37; pays 62.

Mr. Coldwell said he preferred the commit-

tee resolution. Mr McLean opposed the idea of further continuing in session. There was no reason for not adjourning that was of any force, the only cause so gnel being a mere contingency - that something would be done. For himself he wanted no compromise or discussion. He was for no low seat in the sym gogue. He would never accept anything, under any circumstances but the absolute and unqual fied mar pendence of the South, and would have this or die in the last ditch, [Great and c utionous applanse which the speaker found

sune d fli u ty in checking. Mr. Phillips said there were substratial reasons for remaining in session. The State delegation in Congress had earnestly desired t e legislature should be in session on the first had no accurate information it must be remembered that the proceedings were in secret session in Bichmond and we could not now, of course, learn particulars.

Mr. Dargan then advocated the passage of his resolution.

Mr. Grissom moved to lay it on the table. Not agreed to-yeas 48, nays 58, and after a scattering debate the res lution was adopted and transmitted to the Senate

Mr. McGebee introduced a resolution for the relief of North Carolina prisoners of war. Passed, under suspension of the rules, its various realings, ergrossed, and sent to the Senate.

Mr. S nith, of J. haston, moved a message · be sent to the Senate, proposing to go forthwith into an election for five directors of the Insane Asyium: Agreed to, and the Senate concurring, the House proceeded to vote. Pending two years next ensuing "an act for the benethe announcement of any result, the manufit of persons entering vacant lands;" bill in facture of Justices of the Peace was gone into. soven nominations being made.

The salary and fees bill was further discussed, and then the House adjourned.

Mr. McAden then raed the letter signed

"John Pool and others" given in the Senate

SENATE.

of Mesers. Jordan, Patterson, Caldwell, and

Worth, one vacacancy still remaining. The bill to authorize his axcellency, the Giver dor, to order from the State the State ing rervices (expenses not to exceel \$1500 in troops in certain contingencies and on certain conditions, being before the Senate,

Mr. Houten word and the Senate ordered.

Mr. Houten word and the Senate ordered. Governor, to order from the State the State Mr. Horton moved and the Senate ordered a

postponement of its consideration till to morrow at 12 o'c'ock, by yeas 20, nays 19. The resolution to procure the det il of certain

Mr. Adams moved to amend by extending the provisions of the resolution to one blacksmith in each mintis district. Not agreed, to and the resolution being then put upon its communication from H n J. A. Seddon, late passage was not agreed to by a vote of nine in Secretary of War, in reference to the Pied. the affirmative to seventeen in the negative.

acsolutions in the Northampton contested election case (proposing to pay Mesers Rogers bounty (fifty acres of land and one negre) to and Calvert, contestants, the legislative milesge soldiers, were re-committed to the Committee and per diem during their attendance on the session) were debated at some length-the ques tion being the propriety of establishing a precedent for paying both claimants in contested elections and then passed.

Mr. Stubbs, on the House resolution declaring that further appointments of magistrates were not now necessary, proceeded to say that the charge had been insinuated that many of these appointments had been made merely to keep men out of the army. Though this might be so it did not lock well for members to say so themselves and he did not wish the resolution Mr. Dick proceeded to argue against its 12-sshould pass. They were then tabled. Resolutions in the case of Dr. Henry P.

Ritter being under consideration, Mr. Enis said if the facts, as set forth in Dr Ruter's statement, in regard to the slave child were so, then this man Gilliard was guilty of murder and should be tried for the

The resolutions then passing their second reading, Mr. Eilis moved the rules be suspended, to put them on their third reading .-Agreed to.

Mr. Ward opposed the resolutions, saying hard cases would always occur, and declaring she could ob am. The absence, too, of the he was tired of this everlasting language of Home truard from the State would leave the detraction. It, more than anything else, had fields untitled, the industrial pursuits of the broken up the old United States, where for country moultivated, and society a prey to twenty five years the press had industriously those disorganizing influence only now kept sought to calumniate and pul down party down in some measure by the presence of the opponents. The language too of the resolutions was too strong and too much of a wolf! wolf | cry, that, it so often repeated, would taken in several of the positions be had taken

strong. He only knew that a citizen of North | federate Government in liquidation of part of Carolina had been flegally arrested and cou- her obligations. Then, too, he thought great fined and cruelly treated. Such conduct de- injustice was done the men of North Carolina served the severest reprobation.

be too strong for such outrageous treatment State, and by breaking their racks before as mentioned in the statement of Dr. Ritter, the enemy would, bring disgrace upon the from which he read extracts.

estimable geotleman, a fine physician, and for ordered out they would go with all the courtwo years in the service as regimental and age of their brothers before them. brigade surgeon. The writer of the letter leading to his arrest had since teen found to the Home Guard, if ordered beyond the State

reading.

A bill to imposs a tax of 90 per cent. on collections of specie made on execution sales, was taken up, but soon thereafter tabled,

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

And the Senate then adjourned.

The adjurament question was then tabled, 'D. F. Caldwell, J. V. Jordan, and D. W. Worth had been duly elected directors of the Insane Asylam,

Mr. Peace introduced the following rese-

WHEREAS, we have heard with the proviest leasure and heartfelt satisfaction that new? tiations for peace have been inaugurated by the Governments at Richmond and Washing-ton, yet the maxim, that in time of war while "we hold the olive branch in one hand we should hald the sword in the other" therefore, Resolved, That notil the issue of these neguttations is known North Carolina will not abate one jot or title of her determination and zeal for a vigorous prosecution of the war to

an honorable peace." Unanimously adopted. Mr. Fowle by leave of the House, presented a letter from his Honor, Judge E. G. Reade of the S h Judicial District, stating reasons why heretofore it had been imposible for him to reside in that district, and saying that he had no other intention than that of comp ying with both the spirit and letter of the law as early as practicable.

Mr. Love (the introducer of the resolution of enquiry as to whether his Honour's new resistence had not vacated his Judgeship, on which the Judiolary Committee reported that it had not) aid the explanation was entirely satisf ctory to him. He had meant to reflection on his Honor, merely introducing the resolution by request, and would therefore withdraw it.

On motion of Mr Grissom the bill to pro more the efficiency of the Home Guard orcanization was taken up and being before the Hou-e,

Mr. Grissom proposed a substitute therefer, but on motion of Mr. C.wles, juriner consideration of the sobject was postponed till 11 a. m., to mor

Bills to prevent the sacrifice of property by sale noder executions for specie, and to allow further time wherein to perfect titles to lands eutered, passed respectively their third readings, and the bill to prevent the execution of spece payments was then brought before the House and, discussed at some length.

Mr. McGehee introduced a substitute for the bill, to provide in substance that specie of March, and as to the statement that we payment shall not be exacted for contracts made now on a currency basis, which substitute was accepted by the House, and passed in lieu of the orginal bill by years 65, pays

> Senate resolutions proposing a committeee of investigation to examine into the conduct f the railroads of the State being before the House.

> Mr. McAden moved to table ti. Not agreed to-yeas 4, days 77. Sevate amendment to resolutions in the case of Dr. Henry P. Ritter was concurred in, and the House then adjourned.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 4th. 1865.

Bill to impose a penalty of \$20 on each failure to perform road duty (a neuded so as to make the penalty \$10); but to extend for reference to roads (provising that five freeolders, instead of a court as heretofore, shall asses the damages consequent on running a road over private lands); resolutions authorizing His Excellency, the Governor, to con-tract (if he shall deem the Salt Works not likely to furnish sufficient) with Stuart, Bu hanan & Co., for a supply of salt for 1865; resolutions in favor of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and the Secretary of The committee on the election of Insane and 1864, legislative pay and mileage for Asylum directors reported four elections, those those years); resolution for the relief of Wm. F. Watson, high sheriff of Iredell; bill to reimburse Surgeons of Home Guard Examining Boards for expenses incurred in rendertax of \$500 on all charters of incorporations, or amendments thereto, obtained from the General Assembly); resolutions in favor of persons to construct smut machines being un- the principle c'erks of both Houses, passed

respectively their third readings.

Messages were received from the House proposing to go into an election for one Director of the Insane Asylum, and transmitting a

mont read. Resolutions in regard to the payment of

on Military Affairs. A message was received from the House trai saitting certain engrossed bills and ie olutions, among them Mr. Peace's resolution, declaring North Carolinia, despite pending p.a.e movements, would vigorously prosecute

the war, which was unautinously a lopied. The special order-bill to authorize his excellency, the Governor, to order the State roops, in certain contingences, beyond the limits of the State -being of re the Senate age, declaring that no State had given North Carolina any right to order her troops upon the soil of that State; that if these men were ordered out they would be kept out, all pro-viden's as to the duration of their detention being, as heretofore, set at paught; that the State would have to pay the expenses of these troops though they would be then really in the Confederate service; and that she would be upable to meet these expense, for already the Confederate Staves owed her for clothing

ete \$5,000 000 on audited and \$2000,000 on upandited accounts, not a cent of which

few men lett at home. Mr. Elis said he thought the Senator misat last be unheeded when danger really came. for unless he was really decrived the State had Mr. Dek did not think the language too received large sums of money from the C n when it was said, as the Senator had declared, Mr. Odom also declared larguage could not that they would not fight if taken beyond the good name of the State. He could not believe Mr. Bagley said he knew Dr, Ritter as an it and thought if there Home Guards were

Mr. Dick, rejoining, gaid he did not bell be a deserter and notorious horse thief in his would fight—and they would not fight because county, (Chowan).

The resolutions then passed their third action of the government, and men cared nothaction of the government, and men cared nothing for a choice of masters, or a shadow of independence. Raw troops could not stand up against veterans, and especially when these troops knew they would not have any premises made them regarded by the Confederate thoyersment, which had never kept any of its contracts with soldiers or people.

Mr. Elis said in substance that since the

Mr. Fowle, from the joint select election violation of contracts had been so dwelt on he committee, reported that Mesers. N. Aliston, would ask why the Senator had not kept the

contract he had helped to make. By his soft the soldiers were placed under the flag for which they now fought, and for himself he would say if he had made this contract, he would stand with them to the last; and tell them that for their support they should have the last grain of corn in North Carolina. By leave, Mr. Dick rejoined, and after some further dictions the Benste proceeded to vote for a director of the losace Asylum, and then adjourned to 8 o'clock

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Simmons moved a message be sent the Senate proposing at one o'clock, to go into the election of a director of the Insuse Asy-

lum. Agreed to Bille concerning the police of the town Kinston; to amend the charter of the North Carolina Express Company; to incorporate the Big Fatls Toll Bridge Company; to incorporate the Conservative Publishing Company; and to amend the charters of Yadkin diege and of the Pittsboro and Haywood Plankroad Company; and resolutious in isvor of W. B. Campbell, Sheriff of Benufort county, of W. A. Maronly, Sheriff of Davie, and of E. D. Davis, passed respectively their third reading.

A message was received from His Excellen cy, the Governor, transpitting a communi cation from Hou. J. A. Seddon, late Secreta ry of War, which was read and sent to the

Mr. Patterson introduced a bill to declare ereafter, during the contineence of the , shall be deemet made and payable in Confederate currency.

The House then preceded to vo'e, Sanate having concurred in the propeition to that effect, for a director of the Insane Assylum, and pending any announcement of the re su t, the bill to better promote the efficiency of the Home Guard organization, with a substitute therefor, from the Military Committee and the question being on the adoption of the substitute, it was not agreed to, by year 7

On motion of Mr Carter, the House then adjourned till 8 p. m

SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 6. 1865.

A bill to amend the charter of the Peidmont Rai road (some to cause an extension of the gaage of said road to a width of five feet, to correspondent with that of that Richmond and Danville Railroad) being before the Senate, Mr. Hall moved to amend by r quiring the Piedmont Railroad Company to restore the present guage' within six menths after the termination of the war, under penalty of a forfeiture of their charter, which amendment was acopted and the rules being suspended by a vote of yeas 31, nays 11, the bill, as amended was put upon its second and

Fird readings and passed the same. capitel, and to incorporate the Bill Falls Toll Bridge Company, and resolutions in favour of the Old Dominion Trading Company, and the State Commissioners to Richmond were

The salary and Fees bill was taken up and discussed, and pending an announcement of the action of the House on Senate amendmen's thereto, the Senate adj urned to 8 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The consideration of the unfinised business -being the bill to authorize the removal of State troops beyond the limits of the State in certain contingencies-was resumed, and

Mr. Dick proceeded to address the Senate in continuation of his remarks of Saturday last on that subject, deficing his past action and defining his present position in reference to the position of affairs. He was, he would say, emphatically a peace man, he spoke for peace, he voted for peace, he acred at all times for the liberties of the people. The Senator from Columbus (Mr. Ellis,) was for war, speaking, voting, acting and to act fif war. Continuing his remarks at some length, Mi D. closed by saying he feared the Schate of North Carolina would not meet again, for if meeting, be but a fragmentary assemblage of the once great common wealth.

Mr. Hall said he cared pothing for the hill. There was no Home Guard to be ? if cled by it-they had all been exempted by the General Assembly, and in all the State east of the Blue Ridge the Adjutant General could only gather together about nine hundred men -For himself be was an original secessionist. he believed himself right then, he be isvel limself right now. (Applause) We were not conquered yet. Spate had done more than we. Prussia had endured every extremity, and should we yield to the adversity they had someflinehingly and successfully opposed? On this question of what they would do, he wished the sensiment of the Senate of North Carolina. To obtain that sentiment, he would offer some resolutions though be had but small hopes of their meeting accept ince, and herewith he read resolutions, in substance, calling on the Military Committee to perfect and report mea-mes to anthorize the sending of the Home Guards beyond the State, if necessary, to re peal Home Guard exemptions, to consolidate the Militia and Home Guards, to reduce supernumerary officers, to organize these troops as State forces and put them in camps of instruction, and to off rihe Government 20 000 negroes, to be employed in any manner it may deem best.

Mr. Olom heped the bill would pass. He was in favour of continuing the struggle and would send the Home Guards to the moon if their presence there could subserve the public defence. To surrender now was destruc-

Mr. Pool moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill. Not agreed to year 17, pays 25.

Mr. Arendell moved to lay it on the table, Not agreed to yeas 17, nays 25. Mr. Arendell moved to postpore the further consideration till the third Thursday in May

next. Not agreed to year 17, pays 25.
Mr. Winstead moved the Senate adjuurn, till to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock. Net agreed to year 14, nave 28.

Mr. Warren moved to insert "twenty-five" in piece of "thirty," and then moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Not agreed tu, yeas 27, haya 25. Mr. Winstead moved to adjourn till to-night at 64 o'clock. Not agreed to, year 14,

Me Ellis said a vote might be had if the ts of the bill would extend to friends thereof the same, courtesy that had been shown them in postponing the consideration of the matter for their accommed tion

Mr. Pool proceeded to discuss the bit, arguing against its adoption at some length.

Mr. Hall said be knew the position of the Senate but he wished the country to know it. The minority stad it in their power in make the majority succumb, but they would not anocumb till they had shown that when a measurement. ure that might maist the cause came up for action, that minority had prevented its adeption. This bill might not be worth much in iteelf, but it was a s'riw that would show the way the wind blew, and let all know North Carolina would strike one honest blow before she fell, if fall she must.

Mr. Warren aqued Ilis Excellency the Gar-ernor, hed no right to carry the Milita beyend the State, recepitulating the positions taken by him in a speech of some days since.
At the conclusion of Mr. Warran's remarks the Senate at 6 o'clock took a recess to 7 p. m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Mr. Blair introduced a resolution propular to send a message to the Sanare, askin concurrence of that body in the removal of the seal of secrecy from law Legislative proceedings, and to request the State Commi sioners to prepare a report of their late mission to Richmond for put lie-tion in the nexaspapers of the State, which resolution was subsequenty withdrawn.

Mr Dargan introde cod a resolution in favor of Mesers. Hall, Person, Pool, and Carter, which, under a suspension of the rules, passed its several readings. (Provides for remobursing expenses incurred in their late embassy to Richmond)

Mr. Carter introduced a resolution proposing a mostage be sent the Senute, asking the concurrence of that both the rescusing of the tolog order of adjustment is as to provide for the re-assembling of the Legislature. on the last Wedard win March next. In to say that two questions of the day—the result of the commission to Washington and the movements of Sherman in the Southimperatively demonsfed the presence and consideration of the General Assembly. Not to remain in session for the purpose of so con-sidering these matters would be, to be false to

Mr. Dargan moved the resolution be laid on the table, and it was tabled by year 51,

Mr Cowles introduced a resolution requesting His Excellency, the G versor to procure the return to their owners of certain slaves held to labor on the ferrifications at Wilmingten, the term of service stip al ded for, having

expired several months ago. Agreed to, Mr. Carter, on leave of the House, introduced a resolution to rescind so much of the j'int o der of adou nment as appoints Tuesday, Feb. 7th, 1865, a day of adjourning the present session. Not agreed to, year 28, nays The bill to smend the Home Guard act be

ing then under consideration, Mr. Phillips moved to amend by exempting from Home Guard duty the municipal authorities of all incorporated towns in the Sate. Net agreed to, year 13. nays 68.

Mr. Gudger moved to smend by providing that no one shall be exempted from Home Guard duty in his own county. Agreed to yess 52 cays 85 The bill was then dis used, variously amen-

ded and passed its final reading. WHEREAS, anthoutie intelligence has been received from Richmond that our Commissioners, Messra Stephens, Campben and Hunter have returned from Fortress Monroe, after having held a conference with Mesers.

L'ncola and Seward; and Whereas, it appears that the only terms of peace which have been offered by our cromies are that the States and people of this Confederacy shall make an unconditional submission to the Constitution and Laws of

the Wait-d States, and W HEREAS, this offer was accompanied by an announcement that the question of slavery had a ready been disposed of by amendments to the Constitution just passed in the Federal Congress by which slavery has been abolished,

Resolved, That the acceptance of such offer is tantamount to subjugation; that these terms are incompatible with the dignity, honour, and safety of our people, and that there is left but one alternative to us-and that is to maintain the conflict with the invader till our independence is secured; and that all the energies of Opvernment and porple ought to be put in force in order to make our defence sno essful.

Mesers. Phillips and Henry depr cated hasty action in this, matter and proposal waiting till the report of the Commisners should have settled the authenticity of this tel-graphic information. Mr. Grise in moved the preambles and reso-

In ion be referred to the Chamittee on Confederate Relations, but pording any notion on the motion, the House adjustment till 2 p. ac. AFTERNOON SESSION

The bill to declare a miracis hereafter made,

during the continuance of the war, unless otherwise expressed, payable in enrency, passed its third reating year 56, mays 23.

A number of enginessa bitts and resolutions were received from the Senat , and, on motion of Mr. Dargar, the House adjourned till 7 a.

WHO WOULD GO BACK -The Solma (Ala) Rebel thus plainly describes the spirit of the miserable purty who at this stage of the war are willing to give up the contest:

They are prepared for the restora ion of that rule which foor years ago had become bateful and which we have shed so much blood and made so many sacrifices to cast saide. They are ready to forget the perfilions conduct of the Northern people, while we were asseci-ated with them; their disregard of constitutional abligations and sacrot compacts; their grasping avarice; heir thisting propounties; heir unceasing meddling with our institutions before the war and the cold blooded, barbarous and unmanly traits they have exhibited since hostilities commenced, and swear the outh of fealty and allegiance to these whose garments are dripping with the blood of our fathers and brothers slain in resisting their monstrous and insulent effort to trample us in the dust of humiliation and subjection. They would forget the burning wrongs we have suffered, the tayages our enemies have perpetrated, the remorantees and harbarona gruelthey have practiced sput the helpless and un-offending, our country desolated, and our land detied with the graves of our failer her w, to procure for themselves an ignoble and pusillanimous excess from the hardsnipe, be dangers and sacrificas metdent to the persistent and determined presecution of the war.

While the Prince of Wales was at Hebron he and his sufte ubtained permission to view the Cove of Machpelah, Abraham's buriel place. They are the first Christians who have been allowed to enter it since the Crusandes, nearly seven bundred years ago. Dr. Bianty may everything is kept in the most beautiful order, and nothing coult be more entitled order, and nothing coult be more entitled order, and heat in which he tombs are preserved. Abraham, Lanc. Jac., Joseph, Barab, Rebucca, and Leah are barried there.

Goop Smor.—Mr. Sugge, of this county, killed six turkeys at one shot, on the 2d inst. If Cot. Travis can beat that we would like to dise with him the next day.—Cher. But.

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1865.

Submission and reconstruction are no remisdies for our present sufferings. They are not even palliatives. It is well that we should not strink from the truth. There is but one remedy for us. The same remedy which we began to apply in 1861; it is a barsh one, it is a painful one, but there is no royal road to learning, and no primrose path for a people on their way to independance. The sooner we accept this unpalatable truth, the more completely we realize it; the nearer we are to peace, to personal freedom, and political independance. Our relative position, as compared with that of the Yankee nation, is not worse than it was at the beginning of the war; and that remedy is battle-fierce bloody unyielding battle to the death; and endurance -endurance against the utmost spite of fortune, if need be, to the end.

It were well for all men, in considering the present posture of affairs to remember that the only way for Yankes to overcomethe South, as by destroying its armies. The North may overren every State of the Confederacy, but so long as there are Confederate armies in the field, the authority of the United States government over us, cannot be restored. This is a simple truth, and a self evident one, and like many simple truths, it is overlooked, cr account of its simplicity. But we may easily overcome ourselves, by a want of courage, and failure in endurance. The real disease in the body politic which we have to cure, is not the weakness which makes us recessarily a prey to the immense power of the North, but it is fear, apprehension, of what we have to endure. It is not what Sherman hus done. which is exusing the timid to yield to the fearful counsels in North Carolina, but it is what he mag do, and the ills which we may be called upon to endure in consequence which is exciting our apprehensions. No nation is ever really conquered that is determined not to be, even without an organized army already in the field-witness a hundred instances in History-but for a nation with organized are mies in the field numbering at least two hundred and fifty thousand men, and a territory covering thousands of miles, which it will require millions of men to garrison, to say it is in immediate danger of being corquered, is absurd-it is worse- it is cowardly. If we are told that in consequence of the relative strength of the parties, and the present military position, it is highly probable we will be eventually overcome—then we say, neither you nor we, are very competent judges of the military position—that is the very problem to be solved-that is in the hands of God-but if we would have Him prevent such a result, we must help him do it.

Let us calmly survey the recent disasters, from which the weak minded and the feeblekneed deduce such territle consequences.-We have just passed through a year of warfare -it has raged in a most every part of the Confederacy-in nine instances out of ten we have at least held our own and foiled the enemy. Banks' expedition into Texas has been broken up. The expedition up Red river, in boats and overland, has been disastrously repulsed, leaving many prisoners, and all the spoils of war, in our bards. Federal troops congregated on the St. John's river in Florida, and massed into one army, moved into the interior. Hurled back at Olustce, they retreated, shattered and bleeding, to their ships. Hunter moved early last spring against Lynchburg. Early leaped upon his rear, he could not even retrace his steps, but seeking safety in flight-be retreated hungry, exhausted, dispirited and demoralized, to the Kanawha .-Sheridan succeeded Hunter in his design upon Lynchburg; here for a while the tide of battle flowed back and forth, but the Federal chief did not dare to proceed beyond Staunton, and the end of the campaign finds Lynchburg safe, and the Federal army advanced no further than Winchester. Grant commenced, during the past year, his operations against Richmond. After sacrificing hecatombs of men, his numerous paper victories brought him to a point which he might have reached by water, without the loss of a man, and Gen. Grant still tugs and strives against Richmond in vain. At length, after nearly a year of unvary-

ing successes, Sherman succeeds, at a sacrifice of probably fifty thousand men, in planting the Federal flag in the defences of Atlanta; but baving reached that city, he was compelled to declare, that neither its possession, nor the possession of all the places for which he had fought in the way to it, were of any avail for conquering the Confederacy. Here begin our reverses. Sherman marched unmolested through the State of Georgia, and in the mean time, Hood at the very mement when a crowning victory seemed to be within his hand, finds it anatched from his grasp, and his army driven out of Tennessee; but the later accounts which we receive, of the size the condition and the morale of his army assure us, that it is yet in a condition, to render service in the future conduct of the war; we lost but few men, and what the South cannot afford to lose is men, and Tennessee has been too often occupied and surrendered during the war, for any one to regard its present possession by the enemy as decisive of the st. But Sherman after his m through Georgia captured Savannah. The South was as strong after losing New Orleans as it was when that city was held by Confederate soldiers. Savannah was no more important to us, than any other port on the Atlantic or the Gulf of Mexico, and its loss is no severer inflection than the loss of New Orleans. Had Sherman captured the garrison the loss would have been severely felt; but as it is Hardee carried the garrison safely

out of Savannah, and its capture has actually put into the field a small army of effective sol-

Fort Picher also has fallen, the only immediate result of which, paving the loss of sbout twenty-five hundred men-a loss which e could ill afford-is, that an end is put to blockade running at Wilmington, which was a benefit of very doubtful advantage. All of these by no manner of means involve the rain of our cause. It is not by capturing cities, whose garrisons escape, that the country is to be overcome-it must be by destroying armies, and holding the fields and open country which afford sustenance for armies, that the enemy succeeds.

We now reach the real point that is adding such strength to the reconstruction party in North Carolina. It is foured that Sherman will march upon Branchville, that he will sever the Railroads there, out off Lee's supplies, force him to evacuate Richmond, march through the two Carolinas, as he did through Georgia, and take our towns; and so be may, if we fellow the same course of action that was pursued by the Georgians. But if he leaves a garrison in all the towns-as he has in Savannah -- which is large enough fer its own protection, he will fearfully weaken his army, and no garrison that he can leave behind will be strong enough for its own protection if we are true to ourselves. If he does all this, it proves that we have much to endure much to suffer, as others have suffered and endured during this war, but it does not prove that we are conquered, for our armies are still in the field, and it is impossible for a single army to garrison our open country. If Gen. Lee too, is forced to evacuate his position in his defences about Richmond and Petersburg-what does this prove but that he must change the position of his army? It does not destro it.

But in the name of God and freedom, are we to be such very slaves to our fears and apprehensions, as to remain quietly idle, betray our country, and belie our manhood, while all this sedone ? In addition to what may be effected by the armies in the field, is there no hot blood in us, to sting us into sufficient courage, to induce us to make a manly effort, to rescue ourselves, our wives, our children, our property and the sanctity of our homes, from the base hands of hireling ruffians, and the foul grasp of professional murderers, marauders, robbers and thieves? Is all the precious blood that has been wrilt in this deadly struggle counted for naught; and is the sluggish, muddy current which stagnates in the veins that have never yet been opened for their country, so doubly daar, that one drop of it can be risked for the preservation of all that makes life desirable?

It may be so, and if it be, then are we indeed conquered, but it is not by the armies of Abrahan Lincoln: but rather by our own fears and our own cowardice.

Gone to the Yankees.

A Kinston correspondent of the Goldsboro' State Journal says:

I just learned on yesterday that W. J Vestal, an employee in the Raleigh Progress office, and brother-in-law of Mr. Pennington, the Editor, has run the blockade down here and gone to Newbern. I am told he was seen prowling below the lines in a clandestine manner, and was fired upon by our scouts, but made his escape good by fleeing to the enemy's outpost at Deep Gully, where he was bound

I also learn that Mr. P. J. Sinclair, Editor of the Wilmington Carolinian, has run the blo kade in our front, and gone to the Yankees. He came here week before last and obtained a permit from the commander of this post, alledging at the time that he wished to go below the lines to purchase pork for his own use, that article being very high in Wil-mington. The commander believing the man to be sincere in his representations, gave him a paper to pass the pickets and let him go; and I am informed that he went straight way and joined the enemy's outpost at Deep Gally.

I was not the least astonished at this movement of Mr. Sinclair's after reading in his paper of a late date an endorsement of the sentiments promulgated by Mr. Dick, of Guillord, in his late speech in the Legislature.

We can now begin to account for the manner of the Progress, in speaking of its eorthern brethren." Wonder if, when parting with Vestal, the Progress did not

'If you get there before I do, Look out fer me, I'm coming toe?

The tendency of gold seems to be downward, and indeed, so rapid has been the descent for the last few days, that, it may truly be said, "it went down with a rush." Of course there is a good cause for this thing, one that satisfies speculators that Confederate meney is better than they once believed it to be; or, else why the fall? The value of gold is the same. We hail this decline as one of the best indications of the times, for it demonstrates beyond a doubt, that the people have increased confidence in the ultimate succes of our cause.

There was a report on the street yesterday, for the truth of which we cannot vouch, that a private dispatch from Richmond quoted gold at 17 for 1. If that be true speculaters may well begin to tremble.

The Winston Sentinel regrets to assounce that the four prisoners from Yadkin county, confined in the jail at that place, effected thei escape on last Thursday night, the 19th inst Their names were Wm. Williard, Benjamia Williard, Lee Williard and Enoch Brown, and they were awaiting trial for resisting militia officers in arresting deserters and participating in the killing of two citizens of Yadkin county some two years ago. The Sheriff of Forsyth offers a reward of \$400 fer them or \$100 for either of them.

We learn that Captain Leroy Jones -- commandant of the Wake Senier Reserves, which company did good service below Wilmington during the first attack made upon Fort Fisher -died at his residence on Friday evening last of typhoid tever.

The number of shells thrown into Charleson from the commencement of the bombardment to the 1st of January, 1365, was 12,262.

CENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 81, 1865. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Atkinsen of the Presby-

erian church. Mr. Bryson introduced a bill to purchase cotten and sotten yarns for soldiers families and indigent persons (appropriates \$300,000 to this end, the goods to be sold at low rates.) Also, bill to anthorize jailors to receive and keep military prisoners committed by the officers of

Bill to suspend section 119, chap. 34, Revised Code (imposing ponalties for official dereliction) passed its third reading; as, also, under a suspension of the reading; pension of the rules, bills to prevent obstructo declare the power of injunction, (declaring just copensation is not tendered for property impressed, save where the impressing agent gives security to pay such compensation, on final award, and where illegal tax is required) and to prevent the sacrifice of property (by the exection of specie in satisfaction of execution. A message was received from the House transmitting appointments as magistrates in all of which the Senate concurred, and added

some more names thereto. The special order—being a bill to impose a tax in kind for the relief of needy families of of soldiers-was taken up, and the bill with amendments, passed its second reading, a motien to suspend the rules to admit of its being put upon its final passage not being agreed to

by the Sepate. On motion of Mr. Warren, the resolutions in reference to a suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus were made the special order

for to-morrow at 12 m. Mr. Stubbs moved that a message be sent the House proposing a joint order of adjournment from Friday next, February 8d, over to the second Tuesday in May 1865, which motion was debated and finally reffered to the joint select committee on adjournment. And the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Mann of Pasquotank, in the Chair. Mr. Russ introduced a bill to increase the militia force of the State, in the event of eniment peril. (Proposes in such case to call out all men able to bear arms, age and exemption, State or Confederate, to the contrary notwithstanding.) Referred to the Military committee.

A message was sent the Senate transmitting twenty one more nominations as Justice of the peace, eight new names being proposed

for Wake county. The bill to restore the penalty (\$160) imposed on sheriffs for failure to serve and return process (said penalty being now in abeyance) was discussed and laid on the table, yeas 59, nays 36.

Mr. McLean introduced a resolution instructing the State Congressional delegation to procure, if possible, such enactment as will guaranttee a non taxable, six per cent. war, and to the representatives of those fallen

Mr. Smith of Johnston, moved to amend by adding to the proposed bounty one ne gro fellow, and resolution and proposed smeudment were referred to the Committee on Fi-

Mr. J. H. Headen then proceeded to ad dress the House on a resolution introduced by himself proposing an adjournment, should the Senate concur, on Friday next, the third of February, over to the first Monday in April, and after some discussion, the resolution was referred to the committee on adjournment.

A message was received from the Senate, transmitting eight more nominations all of which were concurred in by the House.

A number of engrossed bills and resolutions were then received from the Senate, among them resolutions protesting against arming slaves, passed some days since in the Senate. On the pass ge of these on their first reading Mr. Waugh called for the yeas and pays.

Mr. Brown, of Mecklenberg, moved the resolutions he laid on the table. Not agreed to, yeas 24, nays 69. The resolutions were then adopted, yeas 76

nays 21, the vote being as follows: YEAS-Messrs. Allison, Alford, Asheworth Banks, Beam, Benbury, Best, Blair, Bond o Bertie, Bond of Gates, Boyd, Brown of Madison, Bryan, Caldwell, Calloway, Carson of Alexander, Clapp, Cowles, Craig, Cunning-ham, Davis of Halifax, Enloe, Erwin, Faison, Faucette, Flynt, Fowle, Gibbs, Grissom, Gudger, Hadley, Hanes, Harrington, Harrison, Headen J. H., Henry, Herbert, Helten, Horton of Watauga, Horton of Wilker, Johnston, Jordan, Joyner, Judkins, Latham, Lewis, Little, Love, Lyle, Mann, McAden, McCor, mick, McGehee, McLean, McMillan, Morisey, Murphy, Murrill, Patterson, Patton, Peace, Perkins, Phillips, Polk, Rogers, Russell, Sharpe, Shober, Simmons, Smith of Cabarras, Smith of Duplie, Smith of Johnston, Stipe,

Strong, Waugh and Young -76.

Nays-Messrs. Baxter. Brown of Meck-lenburg, Caho, Carson of Rutherford, Cobb, Cestner, Crawford of Rowan, Crawford of Wayne, Davis of Franklin, Farmer, Gaskins, George, Gidney, Grier, Harris, Hawes, Lane, Powell, Reinhardt, Russ and Stancell-21. And the House then adjourned.

SENATE. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1865.

Mr. Bogle, from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill to make jailors responsi ble for the keeping of deserters, with a request that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the same. So ordered. Mr. Stubbs introduced a bill to give further time (two years) wherein to perfect land titles.

Mr. McEachern, a bill to impose penalties for failure to work on public reads (\$20 for

Mr. Wiggins presented a petition from Halifax praying certain appointments as magis-trates. A motion to table the same was not

agreed to-yeas 13, pays 24, and the nomina-

tions were concurred in. Mr. Bagley moved that the usual mileage be paid members of the General Assembly for Mr. Patterson, from the joint select committee to investigate the proceedings of the Coumissioners of the Sinking Fund, made a report which was ordered, on motion of Mr. Wiggins, to be printed. (This report declares that all the accounts of these Commissioners have been found to be strictly correct, that the investment and management of the funds entrusted to them have been conducted "with the thanks of the State are due such Commis-

the past eight years, in establishing and advancing our policy in regard to a seduction of the public debt.") The adjournment resolutions were dicussed and further consideration postponed till to-

sioners " for their disinterested service during

Mr. Dick moved that a message be sent the House proposing to remove the injunction of secrety from the proceedings of the late secret one of the General Assembly.

Mr. Ellis called for the year and mays and the resolution was not agreed to by year 10

Bills to impose a tax in kind for the benefit of the needy families of soldiers, to prevent sacrifice of property, and resolutions in favor of discharged soldiers passed their third read-

Resolutions proposing a committee to investigate the management of railroads was amended and then passed its final reading.

A message from the House proposing to go forthwith into an election of Trustees of the University was, on motion, laid on the table, Concurring in a message from the House to that effect the Senate proceeded to vote for five directors of the Issume Asylum. No elec-

The special order Mr. Fowle's habeas corpus esolutions—being before the Senate.

Mr. Odom moved an amendment to the ef-

fect that there is nothing in the present condition of the country to make a suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus expedient, but that such suspension would be mischlevus, and proceeded to address the Senate thereon, concluding by saying that for bimself he would have liberty or death. And the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Speaker Donnell appeared this morning in the chair. Mr. Isbell was allowed to record his vote in

favor of the resolutions protesting against the arming of slaves, adopted yesterday. Mr Polk moved to send a message to the Senate proposing a joint order of adjournment on Friday next at 8 a. m., over to the second

Tuesday in May. Mr. Waugh moved the resolution be referred to the committee on adjournment.

Mr. Polk called for the yeas and nays on the vote of this motion, declaring a reference in this case would amount to a virtual ovjection of the resolution

Mr. McAden, from the committee on adournment, said the committee had telegraphed to the State Commissioners and it was due them not to adjourn till some opportunity had been afforded them to repert as to their mission or make some reply to the message

Mr. Hory said he had received a note from one of the Commissioners deprecating an adjournment before the return of the Commissioners, and in opposition to such a course went on to say that matters of the highest importance were now in process of enactment and the Legislature should remain in session

to await the developments of the times.

The question then being taken on the reference of the resolution, it was referred by yeas

59, pays 88. Mr. Stine introduced a resolution instructing his Excellency, the Governor, to correspond with the Confederate anthorities and make every effort to provide the Junior Reserves, said to be now in a suffering condition, with medical attendance, medicines, waggons, and ambulances, which resolution, after being so amended as to extend the provisions of the resolution to the Senior Reserves, was adopted.

Mr. McGehee introduced a bill concerning executions sales (gives a stay of twelve months

Mr. Jordan, a bill for the protection of persons exempted from military service (proposes to punish any real or pretended Confederate States officer who by force or fraud shall infict or delude into the military service of said Confederate States, any person now exempted therefrom by law.)

Mr. Faison, a bill to authorize the imposition of a readtax by the county court of Du-

Mr. Phillips, bill to amend the act of incor-poration of the Pittsboro and Haywood Plank Road Company

On motion of Mr. Waugh a message was sent the Senate propossing to go forthwith into an election to fill the vacant trusteeship of the University. Mr. Russell nominated Hon. George Davis,

of New Hanover, Mr. Grissom nominated Thes J. Morisey, of Robinson, Mr. Wangh, Gen. D. G. Fowle, of Wake, and Mr. Gris. som, Col. Jas. S. Amis, of Granville.

A meesage was received from the Senate refusing to go at once into an election of Mr. Cowles then moved a message be sent

the Senate proposing to go into an election for five directors of the Insame Asylum, to which proposition the Sevate acceded and the House proceeded to vote thereon, Messr. Nicholas Allston, W. H. Harrison, Wm. S. Battle, David S. Worth, J. V. Jordan J. H. Russ, A. B. Martin, A. D. McLean, Thos. B. Harris, Joo. A. Taylor, G. H. Feribault, Jas. S. Cannon, Patrick Murphy, and D. F. Caldwell being in nomination. The vote being taken there was no election.

The bill in relation to salaries rnd fces was then taken up and passed, and the House ad-

THE ROADS .- We learn from the Montcomery papers that the read to Columbus is once more in repair, and the trains are run-ning as usual. The Columbus mails came through in time yesterday.

On the Alabama and Florida road the pontoon at Escambia was washed away, and the track at Catoma was slightly damaged. It was expected that all damages would be

repaired by the 12th. The trestle on the other side of the Tombigbee having been washed away by the high

waters, trains are only running to Demopolis. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad has been repaired and trains are running to Corinth as usual. - Selma Dispatch.

The time for which Lincoln was appointed to represent the North American States ends on the fourth day of March, 1865. On the 5th day of March, 1865, the States of the Confederacy shall have ceased to be so represented by him, as they had nothing to do with his re-appointment in any way whatsover and had so publicly given notice to all nations, and their representative abroad will be in the head of the Confederate Government, Jefferson Davis, Here hen the neutrality of England will cease. On the day stated the independent notionalities, acknowledged heretofore to be such by ber in selemn Convention which has never been abrogated, will have only such agents abroad to represent their interests as shall proceed from them. England will recognize their claims and the Confederacy which they have formed to represent them. She will gracefully, and with reason for not sooner yielding, retire from her neutrality, and acknowledge our separate independence and Confederate association.

We look confidently for this result, says the "Constitutionalist," and feel satisfied that Mr. Seward has long apprehended such a conjuncture and has endeavared, in all ways, to defeat its realisation. In spite of his cumning duplicity, it will surely come.—Charleston Courier.

Horace Walpole wrote; "Use a little bit of alum twice or thrice a week, no bigger than half your nail, till it has all dissolved in the mouth, and then spit it out. This has so fortified my teeth that they are as strong as the pen of Junius. I learned it of Mrs. Grosvenor, who had not a speck in her teeth till ber death.

ELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

From Elchmond. BIOSMOND, Jan. 30-The rumer current here ast night that the French minister at Washing ten had demanded his passport, was not generally credited. 'Tis known that both houses of the Federal Congress had pussed the deplomatio appropriation bill with an amendment virtually ig-noring Maximillian. Some suppose this may bave given an offence to the French Minister.

- Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Jan. 80 .- In the House to-day ir. DeJarnette submitted the following which he imported in an able and elaborate speech :-WHEREAS all nations, have over witnessed with alarm the establishment of any formidable power in their vicinity, and whereas, the people of the Confederate States as well as the people of the United States, have ever sherished, the resolve that any further acquisition of territory in North America by any foreign power would be inconsistant with their prosperity and developement, and whereas the invasion of Mexico by France has resulted as alleged in the establishment of a Government founded in the consent of the governed; nevertheless we have reason to believe, ulterior designs are entertained against California and other Pacific States which we do not regard parties to the war now waged sgainst us, as they have neither furnished men nor money for its prosecution, therefore, the Con-

gress of the Confederate States do-. Resolve That the time may not be distant when we will be prepared to unite on a basis of the independence of the Confederate States with those most interested in the vindication of the principles of the Monroe doctrine, to the exclusion of all seeming violations of those principles on the continent of North America. Referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs. The House then

resolved itself into sceret session. KICHMOND, Jan. 30 .- Nothing of importance done in open session to-day. Mr. Graham was elected President of the Senate, pro tem, of all interim, during the absence of the Vice Prosident and the President pro tem.

Northern News

RICHMOND, Jan. 30 .- Northern papers of the 24th and 25th received.

The main building of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning. Numerous valuable paintings and documents were consumed. The Museum and Library were saved—origin of the fire aveidental.

San Francisco telegrams of the 23d, announce he arrival there of Capt. Beauregard, brother of Gen. Beauregard, in the capacity of private secre tary to Ex-Senator Gwyn. He reports that Gywn has been created Duke by Maximillian and appointed vicercy over five States seded to France, quence, which, vessels bound for the United States Government. The story is not believed further than that Gwyn has obtained certain land grante and authorized to encourage emigration from the Confederate States.

The steamship Atlanta, from Mobile Bay, with 000 bales of cotton, from the rebel Government, arrived at New York on the 24th.

General Dix has supressed the rebel personals in the New York Daily News.

A Washington telegram says, the entire subject of the exchange of prisoners is now in the hands of Gen. Grant, and there is reason to believe that full exchange will soon be exfected. Sumner and Wilson both opposed the measures

retaliation proposed by Congress. The Toronto guaboat story is preneunced to

e a canard. Gold unchanged.

Mr. Smith Resumed his Seat. RICHMOND, Jan. 31. -Mr. Smith of AlaVana. publishes a card to his constituents, this morning, in which he says the question of opening informal negotiations for peace with the enemy having assumed shape, agreeable to his own, and, as he believes, to their wishes, he shall waive all personal considerations and resume his

seat in the House of Representatives, this day. Peace Commissioners.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 30 .- The peace Commisioners are still here. Applications to pass through the enemies lines were made yesterday, and to-day, at a late hour, in the afternoon an answer was returned, the purport of which has not been promulgated. Final movements of the Commissioners it seems, will probably be determined tomorrow in consequence of pending communications. A general truce was observed en the lines

It is stated that the Commissioners in passing our lines were greated with vociferious cheers by the troops and that similar demenstrations were made by the Yankees on their arrival withinthe Yankee lines.

Gen. Breckinridge will enter upon the duties of his new position as Secretary of War next Mon-

Gen. Lee to be General-in-Chiel.

RICHMOND, Jan. 31 -The nomination of General Lee for General-in-Chief was postponed last week at the War Department by order of the President. The delay in sending it to the Senate arises from the President's inability to sign his name in counequence of a severe attack of neuralgia in his right arm and hand. The President is still confined to his room this morning and may not be able for some days to recover the use of his hand.

Peace Commissioners.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 31 .- Gen. Grant sent in flag of truce to day, announcing that our Commissioners would be received at 5 p. m .-Accordingly, at that hour, Mesers. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell proceeded out to the Baxter Road, and, under a flag of truce, entered the enemy's lines, in front of Wise's brigade of Gen. Bushred Johnson's division. They were received by Cel. Hancock of Gen. Grant's staff, and conducted to a special train of care awaiting them it the rear. The Commissioners will be entered at Grant's headquarters to-night, and start for Washington to-morrow, Mr. Stephens' servant was ted to accompany him. Cel. Hatch, assistant sgent of Exchange, is accompanying the Commissioners as Secretary. During the passage of the Commissioners, the breastworks of the enemy, as well as our own, were arowded with soldiers witnessing the novel event

Confederate Congress. RICHMOND, Jan: 11 .- in the Monee, debate, the Senate bill, authorizing the transmis-sion of newspapers to the soldiers free of postage, was again passed, notwithstanding the obje if the President—year 65, nays 13, thereby become

ing a law. Resolutions were adopted cordially thanking the officers and men of the 9th, 14th and 57th Regimonte Virginia Infantry, the Fr potentia do Jale burte

termination to dedicate themselves anew to the

Ewing submitted resolutions, relative to the States Representative of Miniouri and Kaninety, which, after debate, were laid upon the table. The House then resolved into eceret session.

The Senate agreed to a reference of the Conselidation bill to the committee of conference.

The House bill for the acquestration of the property of persons liable to military service, who have departed, or shall depart from the Confeder rate States, without permission; passed-year 12.

naya 7. From Richmond and the Valley. RICHMOND, Jan. 31. - Gen. Lee's nomina. tion or General in Chief was conferred yesterday n the Senate.

Reports from the Valley represent that trees from Thomas' army are passing over the Baltimore & Ohio Railros A representation from the North Carolina Leg-

islature arrived here yesterday and had an in-torview last night with the Congressional delegation from that State. Gen. Lee has issued an appeal for the surreader of all the cavalry arms and equipmelts, in private bands. He says prompt compliance

with this call will greatly promote the efficiency and strength of the army particularly the caval-A large public meeting last night, held in the House of Delegates, was addressed by Res. Thes. S. Flourney and several members of Congress from Virginia and Georgia. Great enthusiasm

prevailed. The meeting broke up at a late hour. All the speakers declared in favor of the prosecution of the war until independence was acheived. From Charleston. CHARLESTON, Jan. 31.-All the movements of the enemy indicate Augusta and Branchville the points of designation. The 20th army corps occupies Robertsville. A bravy force of infantry, artillery and cavalry are reported encamp-

ed near the junction of Salketchie, and old Union Road. The force is believed to be the 15th and 17th army corps. Yesterday merning the enemy advanced a considerable force of infantry and artiflery from White Point and drove in our skirmish line three miles, to Kinge' Creek. Our infantry afterwards advanced and drove the enemy back to White Point, re-establishing our picket line. Since that, all has been quiet on the Cambabee, at that point The enemy made a demonstration on our position at the penteen bridge, over Salketchie this afternoon, but without result. It is reported that they burnt Me-

Northern News.

Phersonville last night.

RICHMOND, Jan. 31.—The New York Triune of the 26th says, an arrival from Pernambuon reports, that the Confederate steamer Shenandoah had destroyed several American Merchantmen along the coast of Brazil, in coasevere obtaining British Register. The Harreit Lane at Havana, was found on fire on the 18th; she was towed ashore and scuttled.

A residence osting thirty thousand dellars has been presented to Gen'l. Grant by the citizens of

Philadelphia.
Gen. McClellan sailed for Europe on Wednes The American hetel at Buffalo and other buldings were destroyed by fire on Wednesday.

COTCH AND HIGH-TOAST SNUFF.

The "DIXIE LADY" Scotch Snuff, is manufactured by CLARK & MILLER, Graham, N. C. This finely livigated Snuff is manufactured of the best materials, with a determination to make it the best dentrifice now offered to the public, great care being taken to have all the ingredients free from dirt er other impurities.

It is prepared under the immediate management

It is prepared under the immediate management and supervision of a careful person who has had much experience in the employ of the Lovillans, in their Snuff Factory, in New York City.

The HIGH-TOAST is a Salt Snuff. Also, put up in packages of half pound each, in boxes of fifty pounds, the justly celebrated old "STONE, WALL" Smoking Tobacco, and CIGARS of the finest quality that is put up in the Confederate States, 1889.

In 18. CLARK.

jan 18-datawew. PRIVATE SCHOOL.

The FIFTH SESSION of MI'S MANGUN'S SCHOOL for young Ladies, will begin on the 10th of February. Only a limited number of pupils can be received.

For further information, address Miss M. P. Mangum, Flat River Orange County N. C.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO Announce Capt. L. E. RIGGAN as a candidate for the office of County Trustee, at the next Feb-ruary term for Wake County. If elected as pledges himself to a faithful discharge of his du-

TTENTION!

As I shall very seen remove from the county; those indebted to me are esruestly requested, to call immediately and close their accounts.

For wheat or cern, the highest cash prices, previous to 1860, will be allowed for prefessional services. vices at old prices.

If paid in Confederate money, Confederate

feb 1-wate B. F. GRAEAN. TLEN ANNA FEMALE SEM-

INARY, THOMASVILLE, N. C. THE next Session begins January 25th, 1865.
Board \$7 per month, payable in previsions at old prices, or \$150 per month. Confederate money, in advance. Tuition—English Branches, \$60; Massic, \$50; Latin or Prench. \$25.

Each young tady will furnish one pair of sheets and pillow to es.

J. W. THOMAS, Pres't.

dec 21-d2tw6t* OTICE.

The undersigned has two good Spinning No-chines for sale, which he will sell for Confederate money, and Cohfederate nearey only. These ma-chines gin she cotton, eard and spin it, seed cotton only can be used. They are canable of spinning from six to eight, four cut, hanks per day—spin either warp or filling.

Terms made known on application.

Apply either, to the undersigned at Cobourn's, Store, Union County. N. C., or to C. Austin, member of the House of Commens, at Raleigh-N. C., during the session of the Legislature.

G. Q. LEMMOND.

N. B. Said Machines will be delivered either at Charlette, Mackienburg county, or at Salisbury, Rowas county, to suit-purchasers.

D.UNAWAY.

Iron Manufacturing Campany. The owner is hereby notified